

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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Written for the Silent Worker.

SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.

IS there anything in this world more beautiful than the countenance of an aged man or woman, irradiated by the light of the ever-growing soul and intellect, softened by the glow of kindly feeling for all creatures, and with a certain merry twinkle in the eyes, now and then, to show that the heart has not forgotten the days of its youth? And, is anything more unlovely than the face of a man or woman grown old but unsweetened by the years?

The students and professors of Gallaudet College meet daily one whose years are fourscore and ten, and who bears them with the graceful dignity and beauty of pure and noble living.

Samuel Porter has been connected with the College since 1866, when he became Professor of Mental Science and English Philology. In 1884, he was made a professor *emeritus*, and since then has acted as Librarian of the College, has assisted in the correction and criticism of students' essays, and given other valuable assistance in different departments, especially in the work of the Normal Class. Recently he undertook for ten days to teach the classes of an instructor who was absent. But no estimate can be given of the great help his stores of knowledge and acute judgment in literature and philology have been to the generations of students who have applied to him, and even to the professors in the college who have consulted him. More than this, he is beloved: the college girls each year celebrate his birthday, January 12, by a gift of flowers; the usually irreverent male students treat him with respect; the little children of the Kendall School love to climb upon his knee.

He is one who may shake his "family tree" with impunity. In the topmost bough there is a royal ancestor, Henry I of France, and on the lower branch are New England men and women of culture; his brother, the late Noah Porter, was a distinguished President of Yale University; a sister Sarah died very recently, after long years at the head of an excellent and exclusive educational establishment for girls wherein many now prominent women were scholars.

Samuel Porter was admitted to Yale at the age

of 15; after graduation he spent several years as teacher and theological student in various places; he has been a teacher in the New York and Hartford schools for the deaf, and was editor of the *Annals* for a number of years previous to the Civil War. He has also engaged in editorial labor elsewhere, and has contributed articles to various philosophical and scientific periodicals. He has written, it is understood, a treatise on grammar which is at some future time to be pub-

sorbed that meal-time escapes him. Prof. Porter has taken pleasure for years in making a collection of rare old prints, engravings, etchings, and is an authority in that line. He kindly shares his treasures with interested friends, and from time to time places a picture, or group of pictures, on exhibition in the College hall for the instruction or entertainment of the students, such subjects as The Canterbury Pilgrims and various conceptions of the Holy Family or other Biblical subjects. He has also many rare books; an illustrated Arabic edition of the four Gospels may be mentioned, the woodcuts in it being of exceptional interest.

The College students have long delighted to call him "the Dean" in intended compliment; and as the years go by, the love for him grows and in time to come there will be men and women who shall owe the beauty of a serene old age to their memory of Samuel Porter.

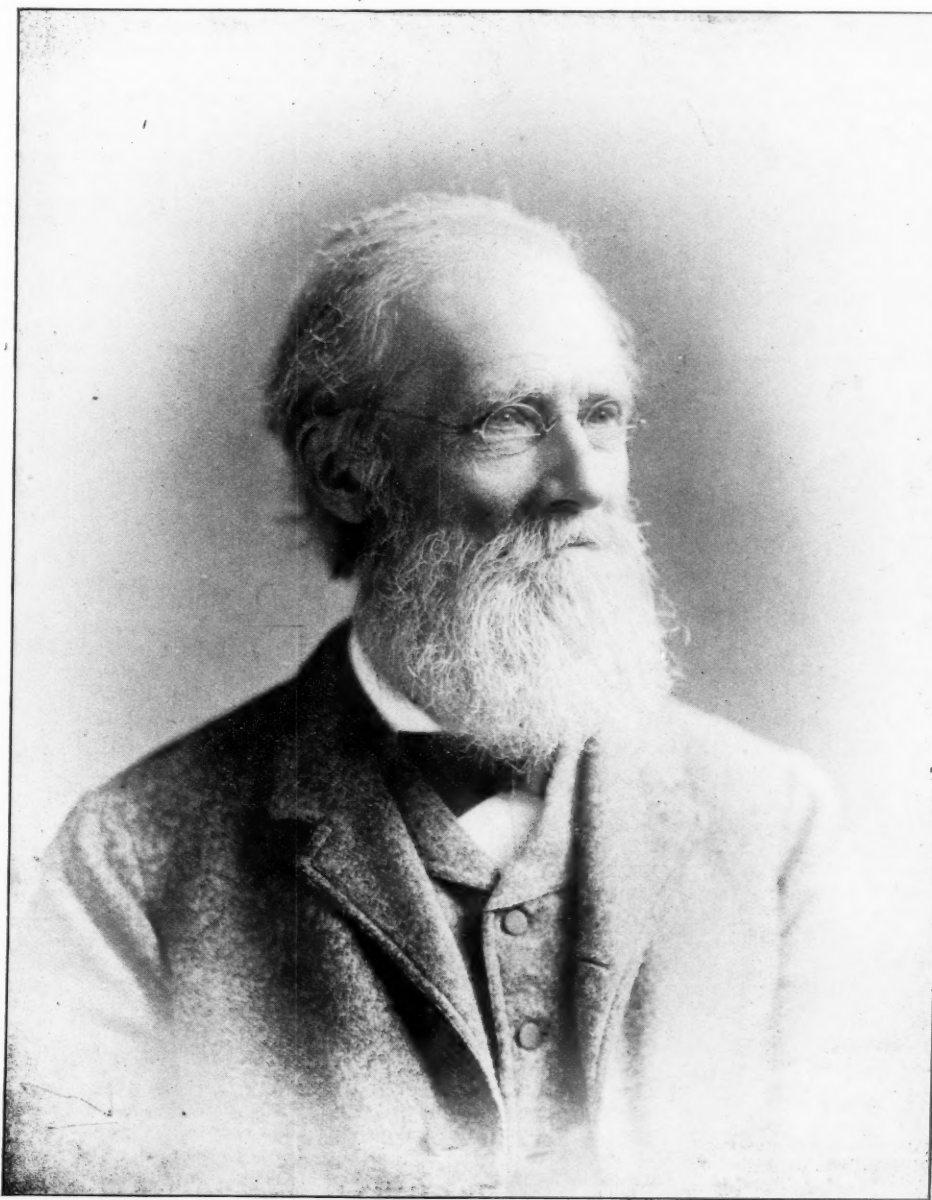
MAY MARTIN.

THE DEAF AS SERVANTS.

THE difficulty of securing good service in the household is constantly increasing. The difficulty deaf girls experience in getting work is always great. Why should not these two facts be taken into consideration and a proportion of the female pupils in our schools for the deaf be given a thorough training in housework? Deafness is, without doubt, a disadvantage in a maid, but not more so than in most other occupations, and an intelligent well-instructed deaf woman would be preferred by many a mistress to the ignorant, careless, untrustworthy girls they are frequently obliged to put up with for lack of any better. Those who can speak and read the lips would have little difficulty in meeting all demands except answering the bell, and as the deaf do not find this an insurmountable obstacle in their own homes, they need not elsewhere. We know a few women, both deaf and dumb, who have served in hearing families for a

length of time that proves they give satisfaction, and we have been asked, on occasions, by people of some prominence, to recommend deaf girls, because it was believed that, having fewer opportunities and distractions, they would be more appreciative of a good home and more attentive to their duties.

If this training be undertaken, the pupils must



SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.

lished. He is said to be the only man living who has read Webster's International Dictionary from cover to cover, having assisted in the revision of proofs, and also having contributed the Guide to Pronunciation in the edition of 1890. He is always busy; even now when he might be expected to relax his efforts, he continues to study and to write, frequently becoming so ab-

first be dispossessed of the idea that there is anything degrading in house-work. The common sentiment, we fear, was expressed in an item we once found in a pupil's journal: "Some teachers came into the dining-room while we were washing the dishes and Katie ran and hid. She was ashamed." They must also be taught the proper relation of a maid to her mistress and to the rest of the family. Institution life tends to make our pupils too demotic—too wanting in respect for persons and place. The general complaint of those who have tried to train deaf servants is that they demand, in addition to their wages, all the privileges of a daughter of the house. They can see no reason why they should take orders and not give them; why they should be left at home while the family goes to the theatre or to some other amusement; or why they should not be asked into the parlor when a reception is given or company is being entertained. They are quite impossible as servants unless a knowledge of their proper sphere is explained to them and drilled into them while at school.

Housework should be taught them as the trade by which they are to earn their living, not incidentally, as an accomplishment, or for the purpose of saving money for the school. If learned as an accomplishment, many of the hard, some times disagreeable, but very necessary things such as dishwashing, scrubbing, sweeping and laundry work, are neglected; if as an economy, the girls are kept on those few things they can do well and never become skilled all-round housemaids. They should be taught self-reliance, to exercise their intelligence in discovering the proper way to do things, not to expect some one to be constantly at the elbow to direct them. They will learn lessons of neatness, order, and thoroughness as rapidly as any girls, but should be specially trained to avoid faults to which their deafness makes them particularly liable, such as slamming doors, banging furniture about, shuffling their feet, and handling glass and china with a carelessness as disagreeable to the ear as it is destructive. With proper attention given to these particulars and the usual lessons in cooking, baking, table-service, care of linen, etc., a deaf girl would make a model servant, and would always be sure of a good home and good wages.—*Mt. Airy World*.

THEY USED SIGNS.

SOME years ago Lord Armstrong was building a Japanese warship on the Tyne, and several Japs were engaged in its construction. The English foreman in one of the departments, having no knowledge of the Japanese tongue, was consequently unable to give his orders with anything like precision or confidence. He had noticed, however, that a deaf and dumb youth (a former pupil of mine) was able to hold long conversations with these interesting foreigners, and he hit upon the plan of writing his instructions to the "dummy," and he in turn interpreted, by signs, the orders to the Japs. This succeeded so well that up to the time of the completion of the vessel no other method of communication was resorted to.—*Belfast, Ireland, Messenger*.

The *Youth's Companion*, speaking of the great iron bridge recently constructed in the Soudan under agents sent out by the American company which secured the contract says:

The iron used in this bridge weighed seven hundred and fifty tons. After hauling it to Alexandria (in Egypt), it had to be transported by rail six hundred miles, then by water two hundred miles, and again by rail six hundred miles. All the parts had to be moved and put in place by human hands, as there was no machinery at the Athara capable of lifting it. All this labor was performed by men who could not speak English, and who did their work under directions given in sign language by the Americans who had been sent out to superintend them. The work was done under a broiling sun, and the only habitations near by were filthy mud huts. There were no shops within reach to repair breakages or other damage. Yet all the requirements of the contract were filled to the letter, and General Kitchener, in accepting the bridge, warmly praised the men who built it.—*British Deaf Monthly*.

Subscribe for THE SILENT WORKER.

The Chisel Marks.

BY DOUGLAS TILDEN.

"Who can help laughing at Douglas Tilden's gloomy pessimism? * * * One of the eccentricities of genius, one would say.—*New England Letter*.

"Genius finds new ideas; wit ridicules them, and common sense adopts them." *Quoted*.

"We hope that nothing like it (Tilden's Creed) will appear in the columns of the paper again"—*Editor-in-Chief Once A Week*.

"A man with opinions of his own appears to be a standing insult to men who have no ideas." *Quoted*.

"Some of Tilden's beliefs can hardly do him credit."—*California News*.

"Minds of ordinary calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range." *Quoted*.

The above quotations are taken from a scrap-book of mine, dated 1881.

It may be interesting to make further selections from that book:

"The great are only great because we are on our knees. Let us rise!"

"I love clamor when there is abuse. The alarm-bell disturbs the inhabitants, but saves them from being burned in their beds."—*Burke*.

"The greatest truths are the simplest, and so are the greatest men."—*Longfellow*.

"Great things are not accomplished by an idle dream but by years of patient study."

"The truest wisdom is a resolute determination."—*Napoleon*.

"Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent."

In view of the wave of indignation that swept around my Creed, it would be interesting reading, if I write another summary of beliefs: this time about the teachers of the deaf.

I must begin thus:

"I believe that the deaf are easily, by far and incontestably, the best teachers of the deaf."

Shall I go on? I should smile.

When, years ago, I entered upon the estate of manhood, I began by acknowledging that deafness involves a certain inferiority on the part of those losing their hearing, that it puts barriers in our path and that our only alternative is not to refuse to admit the existence of those limitations but to keep them clearly in view and surmount them, one by one, to the best of our powers. I would earnestly expound the same doctrine to young deaf-mutes, not necessarily to the end that they might lie down and say that it is useless to make any efforts, but that their inner vision may be clearer and their "resolute determination" greater. If a young deaf man says to me, "I do not see what matter there is with deafness. Here is the diploma in my hands. A deaf-mute can lead a fleet into the Manila Bay," I shrug my shoulders and opine, perhaps rightly, that we will not hear much of him.

A deaf-mute of promise who insists that the world owes him recognition, will sit and wait for something to fall into his lap: he beats the air about rights and equality, and, in after years, we may find him warming the chair of an Institution editorial-room—a subsidized coward, a pharisee and a retailer of cant.

Another deaf-mute of more moderate intelligence may go straight to a certain aim in his life. He throttles prejudice, knocks it down, and tramples on it.

Which of these two young men is an "incapable?"

You may say that the promising young man is not to blame and that he was influenced by education and environments.

Where did he get his education?

Ah, that is the rub!

I have heard or read somewhere of a graduate of the Gallaudet college, who acquired some swamp land, built dikes, drained the marsh and turned it into a farm of many times its former value and became a proprietor of large means.

That is the man for me. I would rather shake

hands with him any day than deaf-mutes of "national reputation," "marked journalistic ability" and "great intelligence."

The above explanation may give the word "incapable" a new significance.

The New England letter writer is kind enough to say that, after all, I am a good fellow at heart, and I thank him. Perhaps he means that I am an angel who drinks vinegar."

It is a great mistake to think that I would hire a brass band at a fire of a deaf-mute home, flatten the door of my house against the nose of a deaf clergyman, or ask for the enforcement of the Horton Law at a congress of the deaf. I have not the least objection to helping aged and infirm deaf, to attend any gathering of the deaf, and even to go back to my old position as a teacher of the deaf children.

I read a deaf paper with pleasure, whenever I take hold of one. If we must have an "independent newspaper" for the deaf, I would recommend Henri Gaillard as a model. He is the best deaf-mute journalist and writer we have to-day. While it is true that his journal is printed for the deaf, he does not write for them alone; he exchanges with the leading papers of France and is known to all the famous writers on that press. He never hesitates to take up issues with them with the result that he is now something of a celebrity in Paris; he demands employment for the deaf workmen in the assembly hall; he agitates the establishment of a government printing house where the deaf are employed. He induced the Councillors of the City of Paris (not the French government) to send the delegates to the Chicago Congress.

I think he is not over thirty years old. What was he originally several years ago? Simply a gardener.

It may be well to cover a whole page of a newspaper with pictures of American Institutions, with the headings: "The Pride and Glory of American Taxpayers, No foreign Nation can compare its schools with those of the youngest but greatest nation of the world."

But we are face to face with the truth that the several deaf mutes of Europe are equal to, if not superior, to the several deaf-mutes of America. Europe has nothing to learn from America.

After contemplating the brave career of Henri Gaillard, one asks "Who the deuce is J. L. Smith, Editor of the *Minnesota Companion*."

If one reads my beliefs carefully, he will find that the idea around which they revolve is: that the deaf should go outside their own circle, outside their institutions, outside their congresses, outside their papers, to look for the proper elevation of their own class.

This is the same doctrine that I preached fifteen or twenty years ago.

It is the same doctrine on which my whole career pivoted.

I cut from the *Once A Week*, two paragraphs. One is an example of mellow childishness. A committee of prominent deaf-mutes essays to elevate the deaf class by watching for birds of evil report and putting salt on their tails, whereas anybody of ordinary intelligence knows that we are a mere drop and that the public gives only a cursory glance at any foolish articles about us and straightway forgets all about them. It is only because the articles seem so important to us we imagine they must be a topic of all-absorbing discussion to the rest of the world.

The other gives us a glimpse of our association of deaf-mutes taking off their coats and rolling up their sleeves to help young deaf-mutes, to the end that, if the public sees and applauds the works of those young deaf-mutes, all of us profit much thereby.

Read the two paragraphs by the light of the Creed:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. A committee on literature of the deaf. The object of this committee is to keep track of matters relating to the deaf that appear in the public press, and when occasion requires, issue circulars

or statements, correcting false impressions, etc. Any one who comes across articles relating to the deaf in any newspaper, is requested to send the same.

* * *

Danville, Kentucky:—"The Alumni Association of the Kentucky school in its last reunion decided to leave the fund in the charge of a self-perpetuating Board (the board fills vacancies) and a committee, comprising George M. McClure, Robert H. King and M. Marcossou, was appointed to draft rules to govern the future proceedings of the Board. For those who do not know about the fund we will state it was created by the members of the Alumni Association nine years ago with the object of aiding deserving pupils and graduates of the school to obtain a higher education or to pursue some special branch of study to make a future calling of. The fund is now over \$400. It is too early yet to determine what usefulness it has done, but we will be able to demonstrate it before long. So far, the aid has been extended to the Gallaudet College boys, and it is very likely the Board will soon be called upon to help one or two of those six who are going to attend the coming fall."

Kentucky may be the dark and bloody ground; she may hang negroes and assassinate governors, but her deaf-mutes lead us all.

Only a few months ago the nineteenth century closed.

From 1775 to 1899, the questions that agitated all minds from Abbe de l'Epee to Dr. Gallaudet, was: "What can the deaf do?" The schoolroom problems are all answered. All further discussions are simply trecking and trecking round in a circle. The best teacher is he who is laborious, and the best method is the one that he believes in.

The new question of the twentieth century must be: "What will the deaf do?"

This Creed is an appeal and challenge to all the deaf to do their best.

Pat a little deaf-mute on the head and ask him if he can write.

His eyes blaze; his face puts on a look of wounded self-importance, and his fists strike out in the empathic sign: "I can."

Ask him, "What can you write?"

He turns to the blackboard, and, after much rolling of the tongue and many erasings with the coatsleeve, form the letters: "CAT."

You give him a nickel and send him on his way rejoicing.

Summon the ghost of Shakespeare, and ask him the same question: "Can you write?"

His face sickle's over with the pale cast of thought, as he replies: "I do not know if I could. I have recited some of my writings before Queen Bess of the gentle and blessed memory, and she was good enough to remark, 'What, which, why?'"

"What have you written, my immortal Shakespeare?"

"Several plays and poems, such as Hamlet that my friend Ben Jonson thinks quite a neat effort."

My dear Critics, are you now sure where you are? When I said in my creed, "A deaf-mute never was, is or will be, able to write," is it not probable that you and I may not interpret its meaning alike. The little three-footer in short pantaloons and Shakespeare have different conceptions of what writing is. May it happen that you occupy one Kopje of thought and I another? If this is true, can you not be a little charitable with the other beliefs of the creed? Can I not include average men in my "incapable?" Does "average man" not sometimes stand for A. M.? Is Mr. Critic, A. M., so cock sure of himself? I am not of myself. I am not sure that I am not one who had better stick to the ancient and honorable trade of stone-cutting.

Have you seen the announcement of the *Once a Week*? When you read it, did you not hold up your thumb and say "good?" Was ex-president Cleveland not so favorably impressed by it that he wrote a letter applauding the project? Did not ex-president Harrison echo the same sen-

timent? Was it not the platform on which "eighteen of the brightest scholars in America besides 850 correspondents" stand and to each plank of which they subscribe?

Please read the circular over again, and compare this, I putting myself in the place for the *Once a Week*:

"The life of Douglas Tilden is not an easy one. To him there will be innumerable obstacles and trials, but they will be met and overcome, facing the truth squarely and using highest common sense. The platform of Douglas Tilden is: To post the public with the facts with as much accuracy as can be obtained; to be honest with himself and his own thinking; to discuss public men and public measures with no hope of reward or profit by fraud; to treat all men and their opinion fairly; to be independent of influences."

"His ambition is to establish a character for himself that shall make it respected and shall give it the influence that such character always compels. He may not reach it; no doubt he shall often fall short of it, but all the same he shall uphold the banner he flings out through good report and evil report, in spite of discouragement and failure, in spite of misunderstanding and misinterpretation."

Several years ago I met a deaf-mute whom in all probability a college would not receive in its preparatory class but whom Burns would call a man for all that.

"You are a fool," said he to me.

"How so?" asked I.

You write for the papers of the deaf. You waste time. What is the use of doing so?"

"I think it is unkind to keep aloof from your brethren. When you have any thing to say in all severity, you may be doing good. You benefit your brethren, you uplift them, you follow in the footsteps of the priest of the sword."

Vive l'Abbe de l'Epee!"

The deaf-mute stared at all this grand eloquence. This stare I had seen before. It was not the first time that I felt that I had talked over heads or written thirty years ahead of my readers.

At last he replied:

"If you would only stop writing for those papers, you would be a better sculptor."

I was floored. Wisdom does sometimes come out of babes' mouths. For about seven years I had not subscribed to a single deaf-mute paper, neither had I, if I am not mistaken, once written to any of such newspapers. One day a letter came, saying a great illustrated newspaper was shortly to come out—obstacles, truth, independence, banner, good report and all! Would I write? I hesitated, for Mr. and Mrs. Kerney are charming friends. The old habit was on me: I dipped the pen in the ink, and—after me the deluge.

Did I make a mistake? I believe so. It is useless to write. I will close by quoting from the *Once a Week* the following:

"The blind person is separated from nature but not from humanity."

"The deaf person is not separated from nature, but he is from humanity."

The Editress of *La Froude* had interviewed M. de la Sizeranne, whence the above reflections of a philosopher.

He is the saddest deaf-mute who wrote the Creed.

He must be hopeless, who is compelled not only to assent to the truth of M. de la Sizeranne's observations, but also, after reading the painfully flippant and rambling reply of an "educated deaf-mute" that followed, ask, "Can a deaf-mute think?"

He is I.

I will write no more.

Newark, N. J.

[Newark Bureau, H. C. Dickerson, 54 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.]

ARE you going to Trenton on May 30th? This is a question that everybody is asking everybody else, and the answer in almost every case is a decided "you bet I am."

The New Jersey Deaf-Mute Association is scheduled to convene at Supt. Walker's Institution on that date, and a very inviting programme has been arranged for those who will have the good fortune to be present.

The last meeting of the Association was held at Asbury Park, N. J., two summers ago, on July 4th, but unfortunately no business could be transacted, owing to the fact that the necessary number to constitute a quorum was lacking.

For some unknown reason it appears that the New Jersey Deaf took little or no interest in this particular convention. Some have said that the date was not agreeable, while others have found fault with the location, and in the April issue of this paper, Robert Maynard



Silent Worker Eng.

Flash-light picture of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society's guests, at its recent theatrical entertainment, held at Jacoby's Banquet Hall in Newark, on March 3d.

writes that the fault was due to the mistaken idea of encroachment on the work of "Another Society." R. M. refers to the New Jersey Deaf-Mutes Society. Let me assure him right here that he is badly in error.

The New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society in no way considers the conventions of the State Association an encroachment in their work. If Mr. Maynard is present at the coming meeting of the State Association on Decoration Day, he will be convinced of his error, for a large delegation representing the Newark Society will be there also.

The annual Banquet of the Newark Society was held on Saturday, April 21st, at Jacobys' dining rooms in Newark. Preceding the Banquet, the members were given an opportunity to fathom the sleight-of-hand performances given by Kellar at the Newark Theatre. But Kellar was only a minor part of the program on the evening. It is of the Banquet that I write. The time, in this instance, was chiefly spent in speech making—that is to say, the part of the time that was not devoted to storing away the many delicacies that were spread before us. Chas. T. Hummer was elected to assume the duties of "toastmaster," and, needless to say, his toasts were responded to with an eagerness that necessitated a call for many more "cold-bottles." Mr. Hummer concluded his toasts by a lengthy discourse on the "Folly of Marriage and the Joys of single blessedness," an excellent piece of oratory that made

(Continued on page 137)

The Kinetoscope and Telephone.

AND NEW YORK NOTES.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

It will be one of the "very nicest things" that ever happened," if the European tour projected by Mr. Kerney comes to a realization, but it is to be hoped that Congress will never be asked to appropriate a cent for such a purpose, and should any misguided person or persons do so, the deaf of this country should get up counter petitions and remonstrances and point out their real standing on the question.

There should be no legislation for the personal benefit of any class, and because thousands of dollars are diverted from the United States Treasury each year by various crooked means is no justification for asking that the deaf be made beneficiaries in such a rank steal.

The deaf would become the laughing stock of the whole country, and next in order would be petitions to congress asking that body to give every deaf man a farm and a city house, free from taxation, a private car to travel in and a steam yacht, and these requests would be as ridiculous as asking for an appropriation to enable a lot of deaf people to travel in Europe.

Really, when you come to think of it, this proposition takes the bun for unadulterated idioy and unblushing gall.

A misguided young friend of mine, who just now supplies news items from a certain section, will find when he grows older that the young men do not know everything, and he will find that age is one of the things that his bright intellect can withstand. In his writings, he pokes fun at people who happen to be older than he is, and in an attempt to be witty, he says these people older than he is "do nothing but discuss rheumatism." His pen-products show the freshness of youth and innocence, and all he needs is a little more experience and he will have the freshness rubbed out of him.

A young woman writer in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* takes exception to my having omitted her from the list of good reporters. It was not a case of forgetfulness. The young lady in question is one of our ablest literary lights, and in time will leave a durable impress. But, as a reporter, she cannot be regarded as a hilarious success, and for the reason that she permits herself too much license in writing about herself, her likes and dislikes, and even if we overlooked that, we could not forgive her continued lapses into poetry. Again she writes over a *nom-de-plume*, notwithstanding the fact that, in another paper she advised journalistic aspirants not to follow this senseless custom. If the writer to whom I allude would lump her news items in one column and her rhapsodies in another, she would be the most successful woman writer we have.

I wonder how far the "Professor" idioy is going to be carried. A young man gets a glimpse of Gallaudet, may not even graduate, but as soon as he gets to be a teacher in a school for the Deaf, he blossoms out as a "Professor," and the school paper, and the school authorities encourage the insane performance.

These pseudo professors, who have done absolutely nothing to warrant the title, must feel rather small when they happen to be shaved by "Prof." Stropemoff, or have their shoes polished by "Prof." Shiningman," but these people are not less ridiculous than boys who happen to secure places as teachers and quickly become "Prof."

It takes a good many years of hard study and work as a tutor before a college instructor becomes a "Professor," and even then he may have gray hair before he gets further advanced than an Adjunct-Professor.

I hope when my friends of the *Hawkeye* come to make a few changes in their announcements, that they will continue to use the words male and female to the animals on the institution farm and designate the children at school as "boys and girls."

There are other schools that are offenders in this respect.

I see that the New Jersey State School is going to offer a meeting place to the State Association this year, and I am glad of it, but I am sorry to see my friend, the Superintendent of the school, put in a bad light by the committee. It was through the good offices of the Superintendent that permission to meet in the school was secured, not through his kindness. You see he does not own the school, and good as his intentions are he could not give what is not his to give. Many a time have I seen school heads placed in this position and I don't envy them for they are not in a position to protest, at least they cannot very well do so.

Not long ago, there was sundry sporadic talk of forming an *alumni* association of the graduates of one of our great schools for the deaf, and letters were sent out to a representative of each class asking him (or her) to become one of the committee for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries. One of these persons addressed was the valedictorian of his class, and afterwards became a teacher at the same school. Better inducements were offered him elsewhere, and, naturally he accepted and for years has been a prominent light in our little world. His reply to a polite request to identify himself with a movement that was intended to bring about a very laudable purpose was anything but what was expected. The reply, substantially, read:

DEAR SIR:—I do not care to have my name on the Committee, because I am not in sympathy with the object.

Yours

What do you think of that for an example of loyalty to the school that made him what he is? Gave him education and honor, then make him a teacher, and when he is asked to join an *alumni* association of his own fraters coolly announces that "he has no sympathy with the object."

I wonder if there are many more such ingrates on the rolls?

Some sly little digs at the writer have appeared which aimed to show that I disapprove of Homes for the Aged and Infirm. This is not so. Where there is no other recourse, of course the home is a boon and a blessing, but it is a "last resort," and that state that finds no necessity for one is centuries ahead of the one that makes the Home an object of adulation. Pennsylvania will soon have their home now, and there are candidates for admission in a number of county almshouses, and the Home will no doubt accomplish a great deal of good. At the same time it cannot be denied that if these people did not need a Home, they would be a great deal better off. They would be better off if they could be placed in private homes, too, but it seems the people who push "Home" projects could not get much glory out of that.

I like the Ohio "Home" Idea. It is a good one, and is managed by the deaf themselves, is non-sectarian and receives State aid, or, rather the several counties pay what they would if they supported the person in the county almshouse.

I have often asked why our "Gallaudet Home" was not made to come under State supervision and receive State aid. In reply I have been told that in such a case it would lose its sectarian character, and would become subject to the same rules of discipline, and handled financially just as other state Institutions are, and that would be objectionable. Of course, while Dr. Gallaudet has the strength to administer its affairs, the fact that its Board of Directors has such small representation of deaf men, and no deaf woman on its "Board of Lady Managers," does not matter. But when the time comes when the good old Doctor has to lay down the reins of

management, then no doubt steps will be taken to enlarge its scope and character, and make it a free home. No one has yet denied that no aged or infirm destitute deaf person can be admitted to the "Home" until a charge of \$250.00 has been paid.

Most persons who are in the condition that requires their being admitted to an almshouse might as well be asked to hand over two hundred and fifty million dollars as the two hundred and fifty.

The Pennsylvania Association meeting in Pittsburgh this summer it likely to draw but few from the East, and the Empire State Association meeting place has not yet been announced. Therefore, if it is true that the New England Association is to meet in Boston, there will be a great number from the "outside sections." If the committee will secure special rates from New York, no doubt a large delegation from that city could be induced to attend.

The announcements of entertainments sent out by the Brooklyn Guild of Silent Workers are the most refreshingly novel that appear in the papers, and while the Guild of that city has about all it needs, there is still room for either a "Literary Bureau" or a "Censor."

And, by the way, the *Journal's* "Fanwood" writer will be spanked and sent to bed without his supper some of these days if he continue to make his column a "jolly" for the officers of the school, and young women who visit it. I wonder that it is tolerated.

California air has a bad effect on some people. A correspondent of no less a dignified paper than the *Michigan Mirror* tells her readers that she "acts like the very devil," or maybe it was that she felt like it. Perhaps it's the effect of years of boquet-throwing in alleged newspapers, and not the California air after all.

Not long ago Mr. John F. O'Brien of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, suggested that the deaf join in raising a fund to send a champion deaf-mute sprinter as an exhibit to the Paris Congress. In a later issue of his paper Mr. O'Brien deplored the fact that no one had shown interest enough in his suggestion to second the motion. Whether this was because Mr. O'Brien lacks a following, or because the deaf are not "flush" enough to send exhibits to Paris, when such "exhibit" will require an outlay of several hundred dollars, or whether both are contributory is a problem.

Mr. O'Brien is as sincere as he is frank. But in what way will it contribute to the gayety of the Nations to have America send a man who happens to be able to pedal a mile in a second or two quicker time than some one else. And if we send a champion wheelman, why not send our champion base-ballist; our champion runner; our champion pie-eater and the whole gamut of champions? Then we ought to send Mr. O'Brien along as General Manager. There will be no expense as to Mr. O'Brien personally, as he is so loyal to his paper that its editor will no doubt be glad to pay Mr. O'Brien's expenses.

It was very good of Architect Hanson to offer the plans and specifications for rebuilding the Gallaudet Home free of charge, but if stories now circulating in New York, with apparent high authority, are all they purport to be, Mr. Hanson's offer has been treated very shabbily. His offer was unhampered and unrestricted, and without a string of any kind tied to it. But the "powers that be" asked him to compete with other architects with whom there was nothing sentimental in the matter. Mr. Hanson was no doubt upset considerably when he received notice that if he wanted his plans to be considered, they must be in the hands of the committee on a certain date, and that date was due to arrive less than 24 hours after he received the letter. This was impossible, as it takes two days for a letter to reach New York from Mr. Hanson's office and as a result, the new Home will not likely be built from plans made by a deaf Architect and given gratis as a heartfelt contribution to a good cause.

As if in reply to a very general demand, St. Ann's authorities have within the past two weeks had out-of-town pastors, both deaf, occupy St. Ann's pulpit, and it is safe to say that either of the gentlemen will ultimately be called to New York. A vote would show that the preferences of the members and attendants at St. Ann's were about equally divided, and either Mr. Van Allen or Mr. Dantzer will be warmly welcomed. Mr. Cloud was very favorably mentioned, but he has a good "charge" in St. Louis, and as he is also Principal of the Day school, it would hardly pay him (and I do not mean in a sordid sense) to come to New York, unless he cared to make the change of his own accord. As no man could be expected to fill Mr. Mann's shoes if he retired from his present field, it is improbable that he will be called.

Mr. Koehler is too intensely bound up in Pennsylvanian interests to look for him to occupy St. Ann's, though he might accept a call, and he would soon be popular.

Mr. Dantzer has a well cultivated field, but, with the exception of Mr. Van Allen, he could make a change with much less difficulty than the other. Some years ago, he was asked his ideas on the subject and admitted that he would accept a call, other things being even, but added that the time for discussing such a contingency was improper until it arrived.

Mr. Van Allen has a small field, and could cover it, to a certain extent, even if he came to St. Ann's.

With all these clerical gentlemen there is the same view that a layman would take of a similar state of affairs. The "plebender" is essential. Naturally they want all they are entitled to. They must live in good style, and must entertain a great deal. They must be ever ready to respond to calls on their good nature for financial and other assistances; their children must be well-dressed, and every clergyman hopes to be able to give them college educations, which involves "prep" school outlay as well.

An instance of this is in Mr. Mann's moving to Gambier, Ohio, in order that his children might obtain a classical education, at the same time enjoying home life and comforts.

The Sexton of the St. Ann's aluded to, who gets something like seventy-five cents a day, and no fees of any kind, together with some of his friends have been working to get the pay increased, but all their labor has come to naught by a smashing injunction put on it by Mr. O'Brien, the New York correspondent of the *Register*. Mr. O'Brien thinks the pay is princely, and though Mr. O'Brien never attends St. Ann's except when he goes to a "social," he sees an opening to hit people who withdrew their good will from Mr. O'Brien when he turned his back on his best friends, not of his own accord, nor on his own judgment, but at the behest of a "boss." One of the chief victims of Mr. O'Brien's abuse, and the one he seems to have the greatest animus against is the man who fitted him for his life work, and who made him a first-class workman, and employed him after he had gone out in the world. This is one way some deaf people have of showing their gratitude.

The season for wheeling has opened "for fair," and I am glad to be able to chronicle the fact that several of our local riders have come to the same conclusion that riding a wheel for the sake of getting somewhere and back in the shortest possible time isn't a "marker" to riding a wheel for the sake of seeing the country and doing it in a restful way. I have seen wheelmen come in from a day's run under a July sun with unwilted collars, and I know that though their cyclometers

did not show a big "run," that they had seen Nature and communed with her in her merriest mood. With our deaf wheelmen, as runs have been conducted the past two years, a man did not dare to stop to admire a pretty waterfall, or an exquisite bit of scenery, because it would mean that he would have to finish his journey alone, or pedal for dear life to catch up.

Sometime ago, there was founded in the West, (Chicago I think) an "anti-treating society," and I'd like to see every deaf man in the whole broad land enrolled in it.

I know men who will invite an assemblage to drink them when the "treat" involves an expense of nearly a dollar, at the same time he will put off the purchase of a needed article of raiment costing half that sum. It is the silliest and most senseless custom that we tolerate, but a man has to be very brave to fight against it. Many a man postpones needed repairs to his footwear at the same time thinking nothing of spending enough in treating in the course of a month to pay for two or three pairs of shoes.

I have seen a man who wanted to part with a nickel for desired refreshment, get the nickel's worth at an expenditure of ten times the amount. The man who treats most is usually



Photo. by Puch Bros.

THE DEAF-MUTE BASKET BALL TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

the man who can least afford to, and the man who treats least is the one who could do it, were he so inclined, without the loss.

I have been a man, reputed to be worth hundreds of thousand dollars repeatedly accept free refreshment, and never return the courtesy. I have seen a man on a car watch, in great trepidation to see if any one paid his fare, and only yielding up his after every one else had done so, and there was no hope of his getting a free ride.

The New York Deaf Wheelmen, a season ago, adopted an understanding to the effect that every man was to pay for everything he got, and it has worked admirably, for no man has been shamed into paying ten or fifteen times he should for what he wanted, and no man has had it forced on him to accept hospitality that he knew he would have to return with compounded compound interest.

When there are only two or three present this treating habit rarely becomes onerous, but with a larger number it becomes nothing short of insanity. When you need a collar-button costing ten cents you don't have to pay it at the same time paying for twenty-five cent collar for one man, a scarf for another, suspenders, etc. etc., for others, and there was no excuse

for such idiocy when a man waits to slake his thirst, or cool his parched lips, or even indulge in a (more or less) "perfecto."

A. L. PACH.

THE LEAGUE OF ELECT SURDS.

(Concluded.)

EMANUEL SOUWEINE.

(From Representative Deaf Persons.)

Mr. Souweine was born October 10, 1857, in London, England; lost his hearing at the age of eleven months from croup; was sent to Rotterdam, Holland, at the age of six, to be educated in the oral school for the deaf under Dr. Hirsch; remained there about one year, when he departed for New York City to join his parents, who learned of a private oral school that had just started under the late Dr. Bernard Engelsman, and which has since become known as the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, now located on Lexington avenue, New York City. He made rapid progress in his studies and left the institution in 1874 to enter a wood engraving establishment as an apprentice. He was taken on a month's trial, at the end of which time his employer, being pleased with his proficiency, decided to have him bound to him for five years as an apprentice.

During the evenings he was a student in the art department of Cooper Union and won a first grade diploma. He also studied drawing with Theodore A. Froehlich and the late John Carlin, and attended the evening school for mutes under the late Rev. H. W. Syle. His parents moved to Cincinnati in 1878, in consequence of which he was obliged to sever his apprenticeship. Finding Cincinnati at that time a poor field for learning the engraving trade, he attempted to learn the compositor's trade, but it was not very congenial to him. Two years later he returned to New York City.

While living in Cincinnati he became the first regular correspondent from Ohio to the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, and through his efforts the *Journal* succeeded in procuring more than forty subscribers from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Prior to his departure for New York, he was presented with a gold locket in appreciation of his services in behalf of the deaf-mute community. Upon his arrival in New York City he continued the practice of his trade, and soon after procured a situation in the engraving department of the well known publishing concern of George Munro, one of the largest in the United

States. He held the position for five years. One day his employers discharged several engravers temporarily (including Mr. Souweine), with the understanding that they were to be reinstated at the end of two weeks. On account of favoritism shown by the foreman of Munro's, Mr. Souweine was not taken back with the others, which did him a great injustice.

The following week he decided to start in business on his own account and opened a small place on Center street. Friends ridiculed his project and predicted failure, more especially as he would have to compete with the new processes of engraving then being put into practice. Notwithstanding their prophecies, he decided to carry out his original plans, and put a sign in front of his office and personally solicited work, etc. He received a few orders, which encouraged him greatly. At the end of two weeks Munro's foreman sent for him to go to work again, but Mr. Souweine refused, determined to bring his undertaking to a successful issue.

The foreman made light of his plans, predicting that Mr. Souweine would soon be obliged to give up his business and beg him (the foreman) for work. These remarks only served to increase the ambition of Mr. Souweine to succeed. His business gradually developed, necessitating a



EMANUEL SOUWEINE.



FRED W. MEINKEN.

*Silent Worker Eng.*

W. L. HANSON.

larger force of help and increased working space. He now successfully conducts a large business. Mr. Souweine directs his employees orally.

During the course of his career in the engraving business Mr. Souweine has had some amusing experiences. One man was under the impression that he (Mr. Souweine) knew how to carve furniture, inasmuch as he was a wood engraver.

Another man inquired the cost of a wood cut; was told four dollars. "How much for an electrotype?" Mr. Souweine replied, "Thirty-five cents." "Well," said the man, "I think you had better make the electrotype first and I will see you later about having the wood cut made."

He married an accomplished semi-mute graduate of the New York institution on April 18, 1889.

His place was destroyed by fire in the year 1895, but he started business again promptly in the next building.

He was three times president of the Manhattan Literary Association and president and secretary of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League; vice-president of the Empire State Association; vice-president of the Gallaudet Club (now defunct); secretary of the Society of Elect Surds; member of the Gallaudet Statue Committee; vice-president of the National Association of the Deaf, which met in Washington, D. C., in 1889. He was also on the committee which had charge of the testimonial given to Dr. Gallaudet on the occasion of the golden anniversary of his marriage. In 1890, through Professor Fay, Mr. Souweine was appointed census-taker of the deaf for the city of Brooklyn, in which place he still resides.

Although not a member of any charity society, he always tries to ameliorate the condition of deaf-mutes and often succeeds in procuring situations for them. He also assisted many deaf mute children to be educated, by sending them to school.

FRED W. MEINKEN

was born in New York City, April 15th, 1868, totally deaf and dumb. Attended private and public schools for two years in New Jersey, until word came to the family in regard to the Fanwood School to which place he was sent and placed under the instruction of Mrs. L. C. Rice, one of the best primary teachers in her time. During the six years spent under her care, he received the benefits of Oral teaching, then introduced. Later on he came under Prof. Currier's instruction for a year and at the same time learned printing under Mr. E. A. Hodgson. He was anxious to go to college and become a teacher of the deaf, but abandoned the idea when he saw that the chances for deaf teachers were very slim. Leaving school at sixteen, he became apprenticed to the trade of block-cutting for wall paper, and served five years, learning all branches of the trade and had no difficulty in finding employment.

Attended Copper Union for two years, practicing at designing and grammar. At the age of twenty-one, he entered business with a partner, locating at Cornwall, N. Y. Unfortunately, his partner was dishonest, so he got rid of him, and was obliged to execute all the unfinished contracts himself, which taught him a good deal about business. After he was through, he did not care

to continue the business, on account of poor prospect, and worked as a journeyman for eight years when he felt inclined to start in business again. This time partnership was formed with Mr. Smith, a hearing man, and under the firm name of "Smith & Meinken," business has progressed very rapidly with the most brotherly feeling for nearly five years. In order to understand the magnitude of their business, they are running four shops, one each in New York City, Brooklyn, New Brunswick and Union Hill, employing no less than one hundred hands, twenty of whom are deaf-mutes, who are trying to learn the trade.

W. L. HANSON.

(Contributed by Mr. Anthony Capelli.)

William Louis Hanson was born in New York city, November 21, 1865. Born deaf.

Attended (1) Fanwood School (2) Westchester School (3) Fanwood, where he graduated in 1890. After graduating, he was called to fill the post of tutor of boys at Fanwood. He held the place for three years. For the past seven years he has been night watchman.

Personally Mr. Hanson is a good fellow, always willing to do a fellow a good turn. He is the handsomest member of the Surds. Someone nicknamed him "Cascarets," because like "Cascarets" Mr. Hanson works while you sleep. But, joking aside, to like Mr. Hanson is to know him. He is very fond of sports. All the leading sports are at his finger-ends. If you want to know the name of a ball-player or any prominent athlete, all you have to do is to ask him, and he'll tell you all about such things.

Westchester County Society of Deaf-Mutes

AMONG the many clubs of deaf-mutes, perhaps none are so liberal in plan and scope as the Westchester County Society of Deaf-Mutes. Organized in the Spring of 1897 with eight charter members it has grown into a flourishing society with forty-eight members at present. Equally well with its advance in membership so has it grown in influence and endeavor. Uniting as it does the deaf of the entire county, including the cities of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Tarrytown and Port Chester, so has it served to unite these cities in a chain of brotherly love that has proved, when friendship does prove, a benefit to the deaf residing in these towns. The members and success attending each and every sociable and outing given by the society proves how popular they are and how enthusiastic each member is in striving to lend his or her share towards making life pleasanter for each other.

One of the elements that has gone far towards the success of the club has been the open, frank and sincerity in the co-operation of the members in the administration of the affairs of the club,



and the hearty help given to all committees in the carrying out of projects allotted to them. Added to this has been the doing away with regular dues and assessments, which so often are the burdens that shatter organizations of the deaf. Experiences and new ideas have been put to test in the club and they have been found all sufficient. It has put its foot on all money-making schemes and its outings and sociables are carried out through voluntary contributions. In its three years of existence the club has not charged the members a penny above expenses incurred and these have been very light through the helpfulness of members.

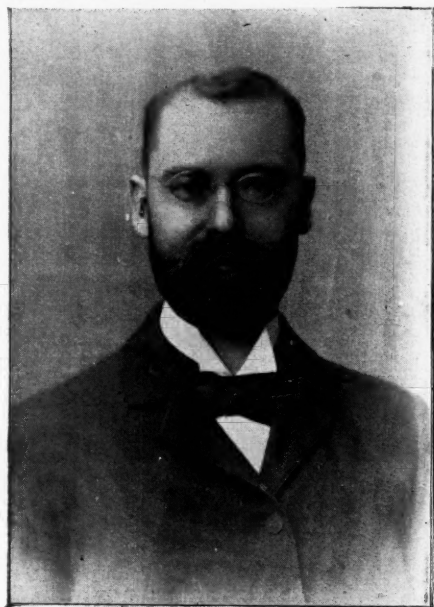
One of the most pleasant outings given last summer was given by this society at Mamaro-neck-on-the-Sound, N. Y., on Labor Day, and one which drew forth such commendable com-

(Continued on page 135).

Some Deaf Teachers of the Deaf

SAMUEL GASTON DAVIDSON.

MR. DAVIDSON, who is so well known to hundreds of the deaf of this country, nearly as well known by reputation to many in Europe, and who has wielded a strong influence in educational matters that concern the welfare of the



Silent Worker Eng.

SAMUEL GASTON DAVIDSON.

deaf, through the press and by practice, was born in Powerville, a village in N. E. New Jersey. His father was a Pennsylvanian and of Quaker extraction.

Mr. Davidson attended public school until twelve years of age, though he had begun to grow gradually deaf when eight years of age, either from catarrhal fever or from being run over by a heavy wagon, the wheels of which passed over his head. He entered the Philadelphia Institution when thirteen, and three years later went to Gallaudet College graduating with the class of 1885. A short time later he became the instructor of printing at the Philadelphia School and editor of *Our Little World*. He then founded *The Silent World*, now known as *The Mt. Airy World*, and was for five years its editor. He recently resumed control of this paper and is now conducting it as an aid in his special work, the teaching of English.

In 1894 he was appointed an instructor in English Language and Literature in the oral department of the school, he having been for sometime previously a teacher in the manual department.

In partnership with Principal F. W. Booth, he purchased *The Silent Educator*, then published at Flint, Michigan, and transferred it to Philadelphia, where for two years they carried it on, making of it a most interesting and useful educational journal under the name of *The Educator*. Mr. Davidson was Chairman of the Committee of the American Association which collected and exhibited at the World's Fair, the model library of books for deaf children, was Secretary of the Committee that founded the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, and is a Trustee of the Home Fund of this Society.

In personal appearance, Mr. Davidson is of commanding presence. He is of ordinary height and well proportioned. He speaks naturally and fluently, and not being totally deaf can modulate his voice with ease. Though quite familiar with the sign-language, at his home or in his school-room he never uses it. All intercourse between himself and wife, who is also deaf, is oral. Her lips he reads with perfect ease.

Mr. Davidson conscientiously believes in the pure oral method as the best means of educating

the great majority of the deaf, and that speech and lip-reading should be regarded not so much as an end as a means of cultivation. He is unalterably opposed to methods of teaching speech and speech-reading that retard or do not contribute to the intellectual growth of the pupil.

In 1891 Mr. Davidson was married to Miss Edna Howes, who is at present a teacher in the manual department of the Philadelphia School, to which position she was appointed in 1894.

EDNA HOWES DAVIDSON

was born of old Puritan stock, her father, Captain Alfred Howes, being a direct descendant of Thos. Howes, who came over in the *Mayflower* on its second voyage. Her mother was a Miss Wright and was born in England; Captain Howes met and married her in New Orleans. He owned his vessel and sailed between Boston and China, Australia, South America and San Francisco. Mrs. Davidson was born in New Orleans and until she was nine years of age accompanied her parents in all subsequent voyages, her mother, who is a woman of education, being her instructor. She was with her parents when the ship was seized and burned by the *Alabama* during the Civil War. They then retired to live on Cape Cod where Mrs. Davidson attended public school until thirteen years of age. She was rendered deaf by a fall when she was ten years old.

At thirteen she entered the school for the deaf at Northampton, Mass., and four years later the Normal Art School in Boston. From there she returned to Northampton as a teacher but resigned at the end of a year, to reside with her widowed mother at Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Davidson is a most expert lip-reader and converses in a natural and pleasing manner. She is quite her husband's equal in mental acquirements and is an interested and sympathetic companion. Though a quiet, unassuming woman, she leaves upon people the impression of having great reserve force at her command. She is fond of literature and art and has a keen sense for the beautiful, and a great love for the children placed in her charge to train and educate. Of medium stature and slight of build she has a most graceful carriage. Few strangers ever discover her deafness, her quickness of observation and readiness at lip-reading preventing such discovery.—*Alabama Messenger*.

TRENTON DEAF-MUTES AT WORK.

THE accompanying picture represents two deaf-mutes at work in the "ground laying" department of John D. Boyd & Co.'s Lamp and Globe factory in East Trenton. They are Messrs. Isaac R. Bowker and William Bennison, two of Trenton's most intelligent and respected deaf-mutes.

Three years ago Mr. Bowker was given a bench in the factory, and he gave such complete satisfaction that they decided to keep him permanently. Not only this, but they gave him permission to take with him a deaf-mute helper, if he so desired. In looking around for some one out of work, he came across William Bennison, a young man just graduated from the New Jersey school. He had known Bennison to be of good habits, so he was selected for the place. After an apprenticeship of several months under Mr. Bowker's supervision, Mr. Bennison was assigned to a bench by himself, where he now commands better pay.

There is, besides the above named deaf-mutes, an uneducated deaf-mute woman, named Mrs. Annes, employed in the decorating department, as "filler in." She is said to be a skilful worker in her

line. She converses with her shop-mates by means of gestures. Mrs. Annes was formerly Miss Phillips, of England.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

(Continued from page 134.)

ment in the papers for the deaf. Theouting, the games and prizes were free to whomsoever wished to attend and compete. Everything was run in an impartial manner and the spirit of the givers was only outdone by the joy of the winners. Taking this as an object lesson the club, at its last meeting, selected a committee on its outing to be given this summer and the following were selected to take charge of the affair:—Messrs. R. E. Maynard, Chairman; Henry Beuermann, Albert Hockstuh, Jere Drumm and Charles T. Thompson. A Ladies, Auxiliary will be appointed by this committee to attend to the minor details, which only the deft and dainty fingers of femininity can execute with success, and to think out a plan to satisfy the innerman. It is intended to make the coming outing one to be long remembered. The committee has in mind a most available site near New York City, which will no doubt be selected for some Saturday half holiday in August. Final arrangement will be made on May 30th and due announcement and advertising will be made in the weekly papers for the deaf.

We give herewith a half-tone cut from a photograph of a goodly number of the members. The picture is, however, a poor one, and I fear it will not bear reproduction sufficiently well to make each person in the picture recognizable, but I hope ere long to make a better and more extended article on the club and its work. R. E. M.

The International Congress of Teachers of the Deaf, "are two congresses established by the French Government in connection with the International Exposition to be held at Paris this summer. The object of these congresses is to show the public the advancement made in educating the deaf, and to interchange ideas among teachers that will be of benefit to them in their work. Of course, the methods employed in this country are far superior to the methods of any other country, in our own estimation, but we must remember that something good came even out of Nazareth. While we have great faith in our schools and the methods employed, we must not lose sight of the fact that other countries are making rapid strides in matters of education, and it behooves us to keep in touch with the most advanced thought if we would continue in our present high position. We trust the American schools will have a representative body of teachers present at the exposition, and we have assurances that the deaf will be well represented.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Mr. A. G. Kent, a deaf traveling man, was in Delavan Tuesday, calling on his customers. For the last six years he has been with the American M'fg Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. He was educated in the Michigan School at Flint, graduating thirteen years ago. While in the city he met a number of the deaf and during his brief stay made this school a visit. He is a pleasant appearing young man and gives evidence of being prosperous in his profession.—*Wisconsin Times*.



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EDITORIAL.

THE trend of opinion that promised at one time to result in an almost total discontinuance of all chapel services in schools for the deaf has seemed, of late, to be giving way to the feeling that, after all, they have a place, and that place quite an important one in the work. Orally delivered lectures have not been found entirely satisfactory, owing to the fact that they have been understood by so comparatively few of the children, lectures in gesture have been arraigned as tending to increase the use of signs among pupils to the exclusion of writing and speech, and manual spelling alone has been left. In chapel exercises, with us, a most valuable aid has been found in the large slate. With our re-arrangement of the slate-space, we have an area of nearly a hundred square feet, sufficient upon which to write out much of a lecture occupying twenty minutes or a half hour and this, perhaps, supplemented by a little manual spelling and a trifle of "acting out" may be a solution of the chapel question.

A WAY OUT
SPEAKING of religious instruction for the deaf, there would seem to be no reason in the world why any community of them should be debarred from having the very best there is in the land. Perhaps nothing will ever take the place to them of a church and a pastor of their very own, but when this is out of the question they may, at absolutely no expense and amidst the most luxurious of surroundings, have the finest sermons in the land. No congregation would ever deny them a block of seats in their church at reasonable intervals at any service; an interpreter from the nearest school for the deaf, and any one understanding their language would be most glad to officiate without expense to them, and a screen so that the attention of the congregation would not be distracted, and the most brilliant thoughts of the greatest divines would be theirs, and besides the touch of these the brightest of intellects there would be the added charms of new

faces, new trains of reasoning, and a new house of worship at every service.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.
THE age at which young folk ought to begin to go to school has long been a problematical one. It is at present the subject of careful study by the school authorities of the District of Columbia, and in the course of this study they have been giving infantile brains thereabouts a thorough examination, hoping thus to be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion in the matter. There has always been a not inconsiderable number who have thought the present age too early a one for the health and general welfare of the little ones. The thought seems indeed plausible when we consider the fact that in Connecticut, Wisconsin and Oregon mere prattlers of four years old are allowed to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered, if their parents so desire. The lowest age of voluntary attendance in thirteen other states is but five and in few does it exceed six.

Upon the interesting subject of what should be the minimum for beginning school life, much light is thrown by a study of the growth and development of the mind organ in children. The most important work in this line has probably been done by Dr. W. W. Johnston, one of the foremost physicians of Washington. He calls attention to the fact that the human brain is practically at its full weight when the individual is but about eight years of age. The brain weighs at birth ordinarily about a pound, but it develops so fast that at the beginning of the second year it would tip the scales at two and a half times as much. It has at four years reached nearly three pounds, but here its very rapid growth ceases and from that time on its growth is comparatively slow. Reaching what is to all intents and purposes its full weight at eight years, it does not change materially after twelve, and after twenty-four it begins to diminish slowly but surely in avoirdupois. Upon questions of school training, these facts, obviously, have a very important bearing. The first eight years are by far the most important of a child's life, so far as brain development is concerned, the principal growth of the organ taking place during this period. It is the contention of Dr. Johnston that education ought not to begin during this period of brain growth, and that children who are sent to school before they are eight years of age are liable to serious injury. He contends, moreover, that in view of the above facts instruction during the first years should not be too exacting or too stimulating. Anything in the nature of precocity, ought to be checked furthermore and not fostered.

To the evils which may be said to spring from improper schooling, serious attention has not until recently been called. Now, however, experts are making a study of the subject and one thing to which they point is the extensive prevalence of school diseases, physical ailments caused by ill-advised and improperly directed efforts to train the minds of youth. It is stated that large numbers of pupils in schools die yearly from the effects of mental overfatigue in one shape and another; that larger numbers yet are permanently made invalids by the same cause, and that a very considerable fraction of pupils starting in the public schools drop out through inability to keep up. The conclusion drawn, in short, is that school-life favors decidedly the development of ill-health among young folks. Is this true, and, if true, does the condition exist

in schools for the deaf as well as in schools for the hearing? If it is the case, the sooner mended the better. Of school diseases, Dr. Johnston says the nervous affections and impairment of vision are the most common. Palpitation of the heart, St. Vitus dance and sleeplessness are of common occurrence and these grow steadily in number and intensity from class to class, as pupils advance into the higher departments. They also grow as the number of hours of study are increased from day to day. An increase of from six per cent in the lowest to thirty-seven per cent in the highest class was shown by a special investigation of the subject in the public schools of Sweden. In England, Germany, Russia and our own country the same increasing impairment of vision in school children has been noted. In Germany, it reaches fifty per cent in the higher schools.

The white child is in its early years far inferior to the negro infant in mental development, and this and the many similar facts that may be adduced, render it impossible to escape the conclusion that in nature precocity is a sign of inferiority. It is one of the rules of the animal creation that the more perfect the organization the slower its development. After the infantile period the white child passes the negro very rapidly and thenceforth there is no comparison between them.

Premises founded upon the above investigations, force us to the conclusions that the child is everywhere sent to school at too early an age, that a curb should be set to all precocity, and that much remains to be done in our schools to prevent the nerve and eye strain that have hitherto been fraught with such dire results.

ERRATUM. The following letter, received in a recent mail, fully explains it self:—

MR. JOHN P. WALKER,
Trenton, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—In the last number of the SILENT WORKER is an editorial evidently referring to the Mississippi School, which does great injustice to the authorities of that school, by intimating that the failure to get the appropriation was due to a desire to get more than one branch of the Legislature at first voted for the purpose.

The amount originally asked for buildings and site was \$260,000.00, which included a department for colored pupils and various out-buildings. The committee on appropriations thought that the colored department and some other parts could wait, and recommended an appropriation of \$200,000.00, which would admit of carrying out the main design practically as contemplated. This passed the House after a brief discussion. It was, however, reconsidered, and after the legislators had thought it over again, they concluded that they had already appropriated so much for other purposes of pressing need, that they would let the building for the deaf go over entirely till next session. No attempt, I believe, was made to obtain an increase over the amount recommended by the committee on appropriations.

In justice to Mr. Dobyn, I hope you will correct the statement in the paper, but I should prefer not to have my name mentioned in this connection.

Yours respectfully,

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to publish this correction of any editorial error that we may have made.

CAN IT BE? WE wonder if Superintendent Rothert can possibly have in mind anything that ever occurred in a school for the deaf when he says:—

"Loyalty is a potential influence, a helpful assistance, a positive force in the relationship between authority and service.

"Disloyalty is a disintegrating element, an

unworthy means, a destructive violence, a curse to any institution where it is permitted to develop.

"Disloyal service should be, upon its discovery, immediately, without fear or favor, ordered beyond the confines of our institutions, and remanded to the darkness of ignoble, ungrateful, untruthful promptings which gave it birth.

"The jealous, fault-finding, grumbling, disappointed, hypocritical, lying, dissatisfied, threatening and reporting attaches of our institutions should not for one moment be permitted to breed contention, undermine authority and create disturbances."

May be! Even the Garden of Eden had its serpent, and strange things occur South and West.

School and City

Mr. Sharp's father was a visitor at the school last month.

The shirt-waist girl is now with us again. She is more resplendent than ever with her rainbow hues, dewy softness, and artistic designing.

The pupils fared very well Easter. The majority of those who didn't go home either received boxes or had some relative to visit them. Among those who called were Mr. Alexander, William Jordan's brother, Agnes Slater's sister, Frank Wilson's mother and grandmother, Sarah Keen's sister and Minnie Walsh's sister.

Those who received boxes were Willie Crescenzo, the Ganoes, Etta Moyer, the Redmans, Bessie Henry, Josie Grisley, Sadie Harway, Clara Breese, Allie Leary, Eddie Daubner, Luigi Pugliese, Charles Burt, Charles Quigley, Walter Throckmorton, Willie Allen and Jennie Schweizer.

Miss Stella Guinness, of the Rhode Island School, spent a day with us last month visiting the class-rooms, and the day following she, in company with Miss Bessie Hall of the intermediate department, went to Mt. Airy to visit the schools there.

Dr. Koehler was in Lambertville, Tuesday, April 17, and baptized two of our former pupils, Marvin Hunt and Harry Pidock. Mabel Snowden, who was home during her Easter vacation, was present at the baptism.

A friend in Florida sent Jennie Schweizer's aunt, who lives in New York, a large box of orange blossoms. Such gifts look rather suspicious, and it was only recently a cousin of Jennie's married.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who was a nurse in the school several years ago, was married last month.

Lillie and Sadie Gano are going to Newark in July to remain a month. They will make their headquarters with an aunt, but will spend much of their time visiting schoolmates.

Frank Wilson occasionally tries his hand at cooking and those who have had the good fortune to partake of his dishes report very favorably of them. What a boon this knowledge will be to Frank when he is keeping bachelor quarters and can dispense with help and their eight-hour movement and other Union Labor by-laws!

Saturday morning, April 7, a friend of Edna Van Wagners came to school and took Edna and two other friends—Josie Burke and Mabel Snowden—down street, and they had a jolly time. They were treated to ice cream, Easter eggs and had their pictures taken.

Two other girls recently enjoyed a similar treat. Jennie Temple took home with her Sadie Harway and Lillie Shaw to spend Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Keeler was called home last month on account of her brother's death. Her friends deeply sympathize with her in her bereavement for this has been the second sad loss she has experienced this year.

Rev. Dr. John G. Paten, for many years a missionary to the New Hebrides, spoke Easter week in the First Presbyterian church in the city. He

told many stories of his adventures in the islands and the great work that he has accomplished in christianizing the natives, tho' there were still thousands of cannibals living. He thinks the United States is performing her noblest work in the Philippines.

Lizzie Hartman's brother recently sent her a gold ring.

No opportunity is missed that tends to develop either character or mind in the children. The superintendent kindly took quite a number of the older pupils to see a kinetoscope which was given at the Broad Street Park Methodist Church. Later he took the whole school to see the Ringling Bro's parade. To see the children talk over the animals they had seen was as good as reading a standard authority on Zoology.

The Sunday-school scholars of the Hamilton Ave. Methodist Church attended a fair given in the church's lecture room, April 27. They must have known of some of the attractions in store for them, as they looked forward to this occasion and saved their pennies as well.

Miles Sweeney deplors the fact that he is deaf, for he wants to be a soldier. He has decorated one of his teacher's walls with drawings of naval and army heroes and reads whatever pertains to them.

From recent accounts, Allie Leary has risen several mornings at five o'clock to prepare her lessons. Was this due to innate ambition or examinations that came off the first of the month?

The roller, lawn-mower and mendicant dandelion pickers have been in active service on the grounds here of late.

Freddie Walz and Roy Townsend, while out walking on South Clinton Street one Sunday afternoon, were witnesses to a sad catastrophe. One of the employees of Roebing's wire mills somehow lost his balance while near the elevator shaft and fell four stories. He struck his head on a beam in his descent and was unconscious before he reached the bottom dying shortly after.

Mr. Lloyd gave interesting lectures April 22 and 29 on "King Lear" and "The Merchant of Venice." The children are always glad to have Mr. Lloyd talk to them as his repertory of anecdotes and information seems inexhaustible.

The first baseball team had new suits made, and as far as looks are concerned they can hold a candle to any team either in the National or Western League. So well pleased were the boys with their suits that they had their photographs taken.

While Mrs. Walker was visiting at her home in Philadelphia, Miss Adams ran down for a day and together they spent it shopping. Wanamaker especially, is offering such rare bargains that one is tempted to take advantage of all which necessarily would call forth an enormous outlay.

May Adams, who entered the first of the year but was obliged to leave after the holidays on account of ill health, passed away Friday, April 27, at the home of her grandmother's. She was in her seventeenth year, and her death was mourned by all her schoolmates as she had many friends among them.

The Church of Immaculate Conception and St. Francis convent commemorated their 25th anniversary by a silver Jubilee the first of the month. During the jubilee an amateur theatrical was given which several of the pupils attended.

There was a very pleasant social gathering at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Salter on Franklin St., on Thursday evening, April 26th. Among those present were Prof. and Mr. R. B. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Goelitz, and Bennison. Refreshments were served, consisting of cake, icecream and coffee, before the party dispersed. The next social will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, on Chestnut Street, in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Porter on the 22d and 23d of March. Mr. Sanders was Professor Bell's first pupil and has been employed

by him as his private publisher for a number of years, in Washington, and is now engaged by the Mt. Airy School to assist in printing the American Association's magazine. He is an intelligent gentleman and good conversationalist. Mrs. Sanders, whose maiden name was Lucy Swett, is a very interesting young woman, easy in manners and entertaining. Her father founded the Swett School in New England, now known as the New England Industrial School, at present in charge of her sister.

Professor Lloyd, the distinguished chess player of this city, has been playing a series of games conducted by the Pillsbury Chess Association, and has, by reason of his excellent standing in the Association acquired another bronze medal. He is now playing in the finals in the present tournament and stands a fair chance of winning.

The boys in the printing department are at present engaged in their annual type setting contest for a prize. The winner will be announced in the June number.

We have a good joke to tell on Prof. Lloyd this month. While his wife was preparing a chicken for the broiler not long ago, his lordship suggested that the fat be reserved for chain grease for his bicycle. His wishes were obeyed, the fat had had gone through the boiling process and laid aside in an old tin can. The professor found what he supposed was the grease and gave the chain of his wheel a liberal application when his wife appeared on the scene and discovered to her dismay and to his own genuine surprise that he had been using her salad dressing.

There is every reason to believe that there will be a big attendance at the New Jersey State Association's convention on May 30th. Besides the big delegation that is promised us from Newark, a large party is expected from Philadelphia and suburbs. As everyone is in for a good time, we would suggest a game of baseball between the Philadelphia and Newark contingents.

R. C. Stephenson has been engaged by the Model School to coach their baseball team during the season. Being engaged in the Piano business with his father-in-law in this city, he hasn't opened any engagements to play this year, but has consented to "sub" on the Y. M. C. A. team whenever wanted.

Sporting Notes.

By J. HENRY REES.

We played the Seventh Ward A. C. strong nine on Saturday, April 21st, and on Tuesday afternoon, we defeated the High School nine, by the close score of 19 to 17. On Monday afternoon the first team defeated the second by a score of 23 to 1.

Julius Kickers, who is now playing on the First Team, is doing excellent work.

Charles Bremmerman is not only a good catcher, but our only professional pitcher. Charlie was too good for the High School Boys. B. H. Sharp, our reliable first baseman, covers his plate in good form.

Our junior team was presented with a bat, ball and mit by Professor J. P. Walker. They all express their thanks and appreciate his interest in their nine. Brady says, the ball is a good one, you ought to see him twirl it. Charlie Schlipp is a good batter, and short-stop.

Supervisor B. H. Sharp is contemplating the organization of a croquet club, for the benefit of the young ladies. Why can't the girls enjoy themselves as the boys do? The young ladies who will compose this team are the:—Misses F. Menow, E. Collins, L. Weeks and J. Adams, supervisor of girls.

Notice.

School will close on Friday, June 15th, and children will leave for their homes the following day. Children going north on the Pennsylvania R. R., will leave at 10.10 Saturday morning; those going to Camden will leave at 1.05; and those going north on the Belvidere division leave at 9.55 A.M.

If You See It Here, It's So.

BY NIXON.

THE time for closing the schools for the deaf throughout the country is rapidly drawing nigh, and with its approach comes thoughts of home and a mingling with the loved ones. It makes the heart of an on-looker glad to see the pleasure with which the young people look forward to that time and discuss the many plans they have for spending the three months of vacation at home. With the very young ones the theme is play, though there are numerous cases of sturdy little boys and girls who are resolved to do a share of the work in the fields or in the house. These are the busy bodies, and may with positive certainty be expected to turn out industrious men and women as they grow older. This is not disparaging the youngsters in school who expect to do nothing much along the line of work on account of their youth, for we cannot judge them properly till they have grown out of their babyhood into youth and demonstrated to some extent the material of which they are made. It is an old saw that "every American has an equal chance of some day being president of the country." We should not then judge the little tots too soon; let them have their play now, and when they have taken up the popular fad, expansion, and developed in both mind and body some sort of judgment may be passed upon them as to their future capacities. But this judgment is very often liable to be wrong, and for this reason we should be lenient. Any one attempting to pass judgment should consider the opportunities given the young people in school to acquire what they ought to have and also consider whether they have had the proper kind of a teacher or teachers in school. Very often it happens that the instructor is utterly incapable, and when such is the case the blame for a lack of dexterity and comprehension on the part of the subject should not be laid too hard on his or her young shoulders. We could cite numerous cases where the instructors, whether in the school-room or in the shop, have been entirely at fault, by reason of incapacity for the work or utter disregard for the welfare of the pupils under their charge, only thinking of the filthy lucre that would come due at the end of each month under the name of salary.

That such undesirable things as incapacity in the school-room or the shop or disregard for the welfare of the youngsters who come to the school for an education, both literary and technical, should be possible in this enlightened age is a disparity reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. It is a fact, nevertheless, that we have in our schools such instructors, and they are enabled to stay and waste the precious time of the youngsters through the fact that there is favoritism in the management of the schools, the result of our political condition. So long as appointments of instructors are made upon the pull of some one or at the behest of a clique, rather than upon the merits of the individual applicant, just so long will the youth of our land continue to be the sufferers. The condition can be remedied, but the first step looking toward the application of the remedy will not be taken by those interested in holding their positions in the schools in spite of the fact that they may be incapable. The remedy must come from those who are really honest in their work and do the best in their power from a pure love of the work and a desire to see their pupils grow into intelligent and capable young men and women, placing the salary consideration secondary. If it were possible to get into each and every school for the deaf throughout this broad land of ours a corps of instructors composed solely of the last named class, what a boon it would be to our deaf youth! The education of the deaf is today upon better and far broader principles and more genuinely honest work is being done than was the case less than a score of years ago, yet there is room for greater improvement. At intervals the friends of the schools have viewed with alarm the entering of the political wedge, but its entrance seems

to have been exceedingly slow and in some cases it has been stopped entirely and finally drawn out. In those cases where it has actually found lodgment in the affairs of the school its effect has tended far more toward a demoralizing influence than toward the good of the school.

There are other considerations entering into the matter of timber in the corps of instructors in our schools for the deaf. One of these is the apathy on the part of the state to provide the funds with which the management of the school may secure instructors of the very highest attainments and hold them indefinitely. It is a very hard matter for the head of a school of this kind to secure a really good and capable teacher with the salary he is allowed to hold out as an inducement. Of course there are exceptions in many states, but as a general thing the rule holds good in the majority of cases. The work required, while pleasant to those who take a real interest in the education of the deaf and have not the ambition to try their own fortunes in the world, or, having the ambition, wisely curbs it in order to give their talents to the education of the deaf, is such that those who feel reasonably certain of their ability to do well outside of the school-room prefer to forego it and engage themselves in other lines of work. There is a limit to the exercise of one's ambition in the educational field, and the education of the deaf is no exception to the rule. In the case of the hearing the same faults may be noted, though it is evident that the heads of the various schools or colleges do not find it such a difficult matter to fill any vacancy that may be caused by the resignation of some instructors is the case in a school for the deaf. The education of the deaf calls for a special training, though the people generally do not appreciate this fact. Were the law-makers to comprehend this point fully they would not be so very parsimonious when it came to making provisions for paying the teachers in those schools. The great faults of the system are keenly felt by the heads of the schools for the deaf, but no more so than does the management of any other educational institution supported by the state feel the loss of a good instructor through the impossibility of offering his or her adequate inducements to remain. A case in point recently came to our notice in the resignation of the instructor in horticulture in the Washington State Agricultural College. This gentleman was one thoroughly conversant with his line of work, having had practical experience for many years before coming to the chair of horticulture in the college named, and his work at the college was of such a character that his resignation was a greater loss to the state than would have been double his salary. The motive that impelled him to give up a good salary was the determination to engage in business for himself and create a competency upon which he could depend for a living when the time should come for him to retire from the field of active business life.

I have brought this matter up for the reason that now is the usual time for changes to be made in the corps of instructors in many schools. It behoves the men making the appointments to consider all these things and to have in mind the effect upon the pupils of the school, both in a mental and a moral sense, when incapable persons are permitted to become attached to the corps. Equal care should be exercised in making appointments for the literary and industrial departments. The latter department is of as great importance in the education of the deaf as is the literary, though many old fogies cannot be made to look upon the two in such a light. They think that the industrial department in a school for the deaf is merely a place where the pupils are taught how to handle a spade or a hoe, when, in truth, the industrial department has greater responsibilities in the way of educating the deaf in the matter of earning a living than any other department. It is both literary and technical in a sense, while the literary department proper has but one line of work for itself. With the passage of time the people of each state are beginning to realize the importance of having the deaf pupil take a course in industrial training, but this realizing sense has only come about

through the repeated iterations and reiterations made by those who understand the conditions and necessities of the deaf in the way of an education. The credit for much of this change of heart on the part of the public is due to the press of the country—the institution press and the few papers published in the interest of the deaf outside the fostering care of the schools. These have time and again referred to the subject and the public press has often taken up the matter, but there is room for a vast amount of missionary work along these lines yet. I believe the time is coming when the deaf graduate will have in the shop such facilities for acquiring a technical education as few have dared dream of, and that he will be so fitted as to take a higher course in one of the many technical schools side by side with the hearing student. Such a course is now possible for a few, but the technical departments of the schools for the deaf, if technical we may call them, are not equipped properly to regularly send their graduates to a technical school. Considerable agitation has been going on in the press during the past few months upon this subject, and it is to be hoped that this will be kept up and the desired end finally reached. There are many reasons why it is desirable to have the deaf graduate enter a school for higher education where the hearing are congregated, but we will not attempt to deal with those reasons here now.

Canada.

GEO. S. MACKENZIE, a Native of St. John, N. B., moved to Moncton, N. B., last February where he occupies a higher position in the Traffic Auditor's office in the central headquarters of the Intercolonial, of the Government Railway System of Canada, which he secured through his uncle, who is the Minister of Railway System of the Canadian Government. Mr. Mackenzie was formerly book-keeper at the People's store in Halifax, N. S., where he afterwards took up a three-months course of studies in the Commercial College. Mr. Mackenzie is looked on as a candidate for Presidency of the N. B. Deaf-Mute Association.

We are in receipt of the following communication:

MONCTON, N. B. Jan. 24, 1900.

To the Editor:

I am glad to see in last month's SILENT WORKER that it is your intention to give an account of the progress in education and prominence of deaf-mute women. I have been interested in the account which you have published of the deaf-mute men, and I have wished that you would publish something of the women as well. I feel sure there must be some who could rank, in an educational standard, as high as any of the deaf-mute men.

I was very much pleased and interested in Miss Hypatia Boyd, and I wish we were near neighbors, so that I could enjoy her society. There are only two deaf-mute women in Moncton, and they have hardly any education, yet one of them is very bright and smart in other ways.

I lost my hearing when six years old from scarlet fever, but never lost my speech, I can understand lip-reading very well whenever any one articulates plainly, (except men with mustaches). I never use pen and paper when conversing with my friends. I attended the Halifax Inst. for the deaf two years. I could read and write very well when I went there, which I learned from a few month's attendance at a public school and the very painstaking efforts of the teacher and my mother, and also from a love of study and observation.

Although I have a great many hearing and speaking friends, I prefer the society of the educated deaf best, but it is very seldom that I meet with any.

I like the SILENT WORKER, and wish it every success.

Yours truly
M. E. KNIGHT.

It is thought that about 10,000 deaf-mutes are to be found in the Turkish Empire. No provision is made for their education and many subsist only by begging about the mosques.—*Maryland Bulletin*.

Deaf Women and Their Work.

BY MISS HYPATIA BOYD.

Persons desiring questions answered in this Department should send to 1046 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

AS LIBRARIANS.

"No profit grows where is no pleasure taken
In brief, sir, study what you most affect."

It is not very long since I attended the State Normal School for a few months and while there, I was very much interested in the management of the library, and thought it a work well suited to deaf women in schools for the deaf. Although, in every respect a school-library, it was a good sized one and occupied a large, well-lighted and well-ventilated room. There were a goodly number of books, most of which took up two sides of the room, while the magazines, and the various works of reference filled the space from the window-sills to the floor, along the east and south walls. Every day the librarian would arrange her duties in such a way, that several students in turn were required to act as assistant-librarians. Before becoming one of these assistants, the student was apt to think, like a great many people, that "library work is not only interesting, delightful and light, but it permitted the librarian such a lot of time for reading." But after having been the assistant-librarian for even a day, one soon realized that there was a great deal more to do than merely "to give out books and sit and read them all day long."

The student had to assimilate much technical knowledge in connection with her duties as assistant-librarian. She was required to study the different departments of literature, to make lists of additional books required, and to accomplish this, the catalogues of the leading libraries had to be consulted with special reference to the scope and purposes of the library under one's care, not only this, but the total cost of the list of new books was to be proportionate to the sum spent for library-purposes.

Next, the books bought must be good, but not necessarily expensive editions, usually of the \$1.25 a volume edition. The local dealers were tried first and if they could not serve us, the list of books were sent to several large book-dealers, who were also requested to state their prices and discounts. The new books received were next recorded in the accession-book, which is a blank book, ruled and lettered and numbered for library-novices. The items entered in the accession-book concerning every volume in the library are usually the following: "date of entry; accession number; class-number (religion, art, etc.) author; title; place of publication, binding, size (octavo, quarto) number of pages, name of dealer from whom purchased; cost; remarks (maps, plates, etc, books rebound; magazines, etc., lost, worn out, replaced by another book, etc.)"

"Each book and each volume of a set has a separate entry and a separate accession number. Each entry occupies a line; each line is numbered from one up to such a number as the library has volumes. The number of each line called the accession-number, is written on the first page after the title page of the book described on that line. The accession-book is a life history of every book in the library, and it is also a most useful catalogue as long as the library is a small one."

Then the books should "be stamped with a book-plate, or one's peculiar library-stamp; pockets pasted on the inside, labels put on the back. After this the books are classified, author-numbered, and call-numbered; put on the shelf-list; catalogue-cards of author, title and subject are prepared and arranged alphabetically, and distributed in the catalogue."

To classify books, either the Dewey, or the decimal, or the Cutter, or expansive system may be used. You group all the books treating of a given subject, say poetry, or all the books referring to a particular war, and these books should bear a mark telling to which class it belongs. Books are author-numbered by giving them book-marks made up of the first letter of the authors' name and certain figures. Classified books, which have book-marks, will stand on

Types of Children of Deaf Parents.



Silent Worker Eng.

MARGUERITE H. MAYNARD.

the shelves in the order of their author's names. But for a small library such a method is not required. To keep a shelf-list, makes it easy to check over a library, and learn what books are out, or are missing. Such a list includes the author's name, brief title, accession-number, class and author-number. As to cataloguing, a good idea of it may be obtained by visiting the catalogue-room of some Public Library, where a great deal of useful and technical knowledge can be picked up by examining the catalogues, the application-forms, rules, cards, and other details.

In the case of giving out books to the public, that is called the charging system. To every borrower "the library issues a card, which contains the borrower's name and address, and his number in the series of borrowers' numbers. Before delivering a book to the borrower, the librarian takes from the pocket the book-card, writes on it the number found at top of the borrower's card, and after it with a date, stamps the day of the month. At the same time she stamps the date on the borrower's card. The borrower's card is then placed in the book-pocket while the book-card is retained as a record of the loan and the borrower takes the book away. Next, the book card with all others representing the books issued on the same day, are placed in a tray behind a card bearing the date of the day of issue. All the book-cards representing the books issued on a certain day are arranged in the order of their call-numbers. In this way, the borrower by looking at his card can tell on what date he was given the book, and when it is due, or when he should have it renewed if so desired. On the other hand, the librarian can tell from the book-cards, what books are in circulation, and how many of each class were lent on a certain day. When the book is returned, a glance at the date of the card in the pocket, will inform the librarian whether the book is overdue and necessitates the payment of a fine; if not, the librarian takes out the card, stamps the date of its return at the right of the date on which it was lent, thus cancelling the charge against the borrower, and lays the book aside, and looks up its book-card later."

Besides all this, a librarian must be familiar with the art of binding and repairing books, and attend to small repairs in the library. Added to this, she must possess a knowledge of periodical literature and newspapers, who edits and publishes them, at what price they are sold, and on what days they are issued.

As to the library schools where librarians are trained for positions, there are a number of them. During the summer vacation, the university of Wisconsin conducts a school of library science. In New York State, there is a library school at Albany, Pratt Institute Library school, Brooklyn; Drexel Institute Library school, Philadelphia; University of Illinois State Library school, Champaign; Amherst summer school lib.

rary class, Amherst, Mass.; Los Angeles public library training class, Cleveland Summer School of Library Science.

But there are women who have never attended a library training school, and yet they occupy library positions. Such a fact is illustrated in the case of some of my former high school classmates. Several of them took the civil service examination held in our city for assistant librarians for the new Public Library. Out of thirty-six applicants only thirteen passed, myself included. There were sixty-five questions to be answered, and I cannot better explain their nature, than by quoting some one who declared in a voice of despair that "the questions were about everything you could think of,—Algebra, Geometry, German, Chemistry, Geography, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Arithmetic, Biology, Literature, History, Biography, Physiology, Psychology, Physics, Rhetoric, and so on,—and I hope I never will have to take such an examination again." Those who secured the highest standings, were recommended to the Librarian, and the one holding first place was installed, and in a month or two had mastered the duties of the new position. As I happened to have first place, I would have secured the position, but for the Librarian's prejudice, arising from my affliction, although I was not granted a trial. I think four or five of the other girls, one after the other, received positions in the library. One resigned after two months' service, one married, but the others are still there.

For my deaf friends who wish to study library-science at home, I would advise that they inquire of one or the other library schools mentioned elsewhere, if library training can be obtained by correspondence. If not, then ask for a catalogue of the studies pursued, procure a few of the text-books, and study them, until you are thoroughly familiarized with the subject of library-science.

In concluding this sketch, I beg leave to add the following advice, "The librarian should always be accessible, and should realize that her position, to be prosaic, much resembles that of the sign-post at the four cross-country roads; the great thing in all guidance is to be clear, direct, comprehensive, and the librarian's relation to her readers should be that of the proverbial friend in need."

Newark, N. J.

(Continued from page 131)

the glasses rattle merrily as an indication of the approval of his audience. Many other speeches followed; some were jolly, others sad and others instructive, but they all served to make the time pass enjoyably. Particularly a lengthy and instructive discourse by Morten Moses on "How to save money." Mr. Moses also entertained us by reciting a piece of poetry which he termed: "In the Jolly days of Spring," and positively claimed it as his own composition, a fact which nobody cared to dispute after he had recited about one or two verses.

The Newark Society will hold its Annual Strawberry Festival sometime early in June, and the usual good time that has always characterized these affairs will be promised. A large attendance is expected. Two months later, about the time when everybody will have returned from their summer outing, the Society will offer entertainment in the form of a Picnic at Roseville Park in Newark.

Saturday afternoon and evening is the date that has been chosen by the Committee for this affair.

Further particulars on this subject will be given in my next letter. H. C. D.

Mr. Grant Miller, of Lebo, Kansas, is making a success as a building contractor. The most attractive house in Lebo was planned and built by this gentleman. He received his education at the Ohio School.

WANTED

A SITUATION by a young deaf woman as a librarian in a school for the deaf. Best of references furnished. Address A. B., care Editor SILENT WORKER.

The Owl Column



This Column is open to all who wish to express themselves on subjects of general interest. Articles should be brief and to the point and addressed to "The Owl," care Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GRADUATES OF FANWOOD.

A PLAN FOR THE FORMATION OF AN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS WANTED, AND THEN A CALL FOR A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE FORMATION WILL BE ISSUED.

New Jersey is to have a sort of Alumni Association gathering at the Trenton School on Memorial Day, May 30th. This will make the second gathering of the kind. The Jersey school opens wide always its arms to graduates and none are ever turned away, be he millionaire or pauper. This is an example worthy of imitation. The Jersey school may be the dingiest and poorest school of any in the States, but the spirit of hospitality is ever apparent.

What has New York to boast of in any kind of an alumni association? I append herewith in my column an open letter to the graduates of Fanwood. Good old Dr. Peet is no more. He has passed to his reward. How best can we revere his memory? How best can we return the interest in his life and work which he showed in our youth. I trust this letter will strike the right chord in your hearts and let us be up and doing with the times.

* * *

YONKERS, N. Y., April 26, 1900.

To the Graduates of the New York Institution for the Deaf:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Lately I have been reading a work upon human electricity and its manifestations, among the many forms of which was the drawing together of people by its hidden force. But I do not wish to say that it would need a hidden force to draw the graduates of Fanwood together—rather a known force. It would seem to me that a Dinner must be a powerful cultivation of electrical influence; for at the call everything and anything, no matter what it be, is dropped, and mankind moves toward the dining-room.

But it is not a Dinner of which I wish to speak. It is of something equally powerful in electrical force when rightfully applied. Likewise unto the influence of the word dinner let the word ALUMNI prove equally as strong as that which caters to the cravings of the innerman. An Alumni Association is an affair of the heart, and next to a man's heart is the satisfying of his stomach. If there is anything that we can cherish with an open heart it is the maintaining of a Fanwood Alumni Association. It is an excellent thing to have such an association attached to Fanwood, as we may in future prove to the world and its Principal. We may not at present appreciate the privilege of belonging to such an association, should it be organized—may not appreciate it some years—but in future, when some of its members have become renowned, wealthy, famous or influential, the organiza-

tion will be the means of encouraging and aiding the less successful in life, and in instituting into the faculty at our *Alma Mater* that feeling of kindly interest to a deeper degree in the success and upward march of the pupils, and then, and only then, can the *alumni* look with but ONE HEART and MIND to their dear old school for all that is good in the education of the deaf and the educators of the deaf.

Something is needed to stir up the graduates of Fanwood and make them realize that they really exist from commencement to commencement. To the majority of graduates probably it would be a "splendid thing" to have an alumni association, and in a half-hearted way are in favor of it, but when it comes to the work attending the formation, a few here and a few there wait to see what some other few will do, and as the first and second few will do likewise; the result is not very encouraging all around. This is what should be avoided. How can we do so? By simply getting together and forming the organization, and this problem settled, there is not a particle of doubt that the rest of it will prove as easy of solution. There are many things besides a dinner that will be powerful in drawing the *alumni* together. It is a pleasure to hear some one say that if the association, when formed, only has two members in good standing they would be one of the two. Now, if we only had 200 who would say this very thing?

The very existence of such an association would proclaim the fact that the incongruous elements which entered Fanwood at the beginning of their terms, have come out of the end not only harmonious in their intercourse while at school, but anxious to continue those school ties through life. It gives proof of the fidelity and ability of the teachers; it justifies the modern methods by which Fanwood is made attractive to its pupils, and it illustrates the wisdom of the co-education of the sexes, in thus inviting them into and to join such an association for the continuance of "school ties." Finally, the achievement of such an object would do you personally much honor, proclaiming your sturdy qualities as ladies and gentlemen, your emancipation from belittling prejudices, and the nobility of character and simplicity toward one another, your "old" teachers and officers and your *alma mater*.

The organization should try to follow in the steps of the *alumni* of colleges, in the advancement of the standards and an increase in the popularity and strength of Fanwood; to study and discuss the school in your meetings with a view to advance the popular methods of deaf-mute instruction and to benefit thereby your *alma mater*. You can make the association a powerful champion of all that is good and true in the systems of teaching the deaf, having had "inside" experience as pupils. As in your own persons as living examples of the usefulness of Fanwood, you have a large field for noble and effective co-operation. I am sure you will be the last to deny such a spirit, by cherishing and expanding the good name of Fanwood, of which you are the beneficiaries. Your organization would prove a repellant force in convincing the State Board of Charities and the Legislature that because they deal with *paupers* they should seek to *pauperize* the deaf and classify them with the idiotic, insane and criminal classes; and answer the question of "Why is it, then, that the Public School system is a thing of pride and the Department of Public Charities almost a shame to the greatest city of the Nation?"

A declaration of these views and many others will prepare your minds to understand me when I say that those ladies and gentlemen who propose and help to effect this organization of Fanwood's Alumni, in so doing, render a great service in the cause of public education—the educating of the public—and put into action a force that will, under wise guidance, exert constantly widening circles of beneficent influence as the years roll on.

To begin with, if at least twenty-five graduates of Fanwood forward me their names as in favor of the formation of an *alumni* association and are willing to assist in the undertaking, I shall at an early date issue a call for a meeting, in various papers, stating when and where a conference shall be held to take the preliminary

steps in the matter. Further suggestions will be cheerfully received from those in favor of the project.

Trusting this worthy object will meet your instant approval and we shall have an *alumni* association at last, I am

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. MAYNARD,

Class of '92.

20 Terrace Place, YONKERS, N. Y.

Perhaps the events that draw forth the greatest interest and kindly comment are the excursion in aid of the Gallaudet Home by the Brooklyn Guild on Wednesday, July 11th, and the picnic in aid of the same Home by the New York Guild, and they are to be record breakers. The Home was burned some time ago; the blackened timbers and confused heap of ashes will soon be cleared away and the new Gallaudet Home will rise more beautiful than ever. The insurance was not sufficient to erect a new edifice, so St. Ann's Church has taken up the task through its officers of the Church Mission, to raise the needful \$20,000. That they may succeed is the prayer of the united deaf populace. A subscription list may be opened in the columns of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*. Sympathizing friends in other states may be glad to send in their contribution toward the rebuilding fund.

The obtaining of a * * * pastor for St. Ann's Church is bothering a good many heads now-a-days. An excellent plan offered in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* some time ago and indorsed by the most intelligent of the deaf seems about to carry. Unfortunately, in indorsing the plan, Mr. Pach mis-carried and mentioned the wrong "probable candidate." An unsigned article in the *Journal* written by some one living in Brooklyn, criticising the author of the "excellent plan," is the means of bringing Mr. Hanson of Minnesota into it and presenting the name of Rev. J. H. Cloud. St. Ann's has had many threatening clouds hanging over it already. Probably some one in Alaska knows a deaf minister up there who'd just fill the bill—not the pulpit.

Another school year is drawing to a close and perhaps, without a single doubt, everyone engaged in the profession has observed new phases, learned new lessons and thought out new problems in connection with the education of the deaf. It should be thus. Some may have been led astray from the plans originally laid out and others more firmly rooted in their belief that the method should fit the pupil. During the past winter I have associated largely with former pupils of an oral school; among their home circles; among their friends, hearing and deaf; among all classes in society, etc. The observation that have come to me have been varied and interesting. In my next letter I hope to be able to give my readers an impartial account of these observations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE Proceedings of the St. Paul Convention have been printed, and will soon be distributed to members free of cost. Non-members who many desire to obtain a copy may do so by sending 25 cents to the Secretary, T. F. Fox, Station M, New York City. The Association has been incorporated, and it is now a legal and permanent body. The membership is 170. This ought to be largely increased. We hope that large numbers of the deaf will join now, and not wait for a convention. The larger the number, the stronger the Association will be, and the more good it can do. Every member is urged to try to get other deaf men and women to join us. The members of the Executive Committee are asked to make special effort to increase the membership in their respective states.

The fee for admission is \$1.00. The annual fee after that is only fifty cents. Members joining now will receive a free copy of the Proceedings of the St. Paul Convention, as long as there are copies to spare.

The National Association has three standing

committees for which the co-operation of the deaf of the country is asked.

1. A Committee on Literature of the deaf, of which Olof Hanson, Faribault, Minn., is Chairman. The object of the committee is to keep track of matters relating to the deaf that appear in the public press, and when occasion requires, issue circulars or statements, correcting false impressions, etc. Any one who comes across articles relating to the deaf in newspapers, is requested to send the same to Mr. Hanson.

2. A Committee on the Industrial Status of the Deaf, of which Warren Robinson, Delevan, Wis., is Chairman. Information in relation to the various occupations of the Deaf throughout the country will be gladly received by Mr. Robinson.

A Committee on Insurance, of which J. H. Cloud, 2010 Obea Ave., St. Louis, Mo., is Chairman. Those of the deaf who have had any experience, either successful or unsuccessful, with insurance companies, are asked to write to Mr. Cloud, telling him of the facts.

The National Association of the Deaf, without hearty support and co-operation, can be of little use. But if the deaf of the country will rally to its support in large numbers, it may come to wield an immense influence for the good of our class.

Fraternally,

J. L. SMITH, President.

April 10, 1900.

Faribault, Minn.

Brevities from Britain.

NO, I have not gone to the front, as readers who missed my last budget of brevities may have supposed. "The front" can manage very well without me. Messrs. Cronje, Steyn, & Co., have found that to their cost. Let me see. Since I last wrote to THE SILENT WORKER, Kimberley and Ladysmith have been relieved. Cronje and 4,000 of his men have been captured. Bloomfontein has surrendered, and Lord Roberts and his army are on their way to Pretoria.

Among the deaf, as among the public generally, the war is the chief topic of discussion. Many would have liked to volunteer—if there were any chance of their being accepted by the military authorities. So far, we only know of one who has gone out. Mr. W. H. Burrell, who is attached to the Balloon section under Col. Templar. Mr. Burrell is deaf, but can speak and lip-read well. He was pupil of Mr. John Barber, who keeps a private school in London.

The biennial report of the British Deaf and Dumb Association is out. The income for the year was £348 and there is a substantial balance in hand. A number of aged and infirm deaf-mutes are receiving monthly pensions from its funds.

An institute for the adult deaf at Balbon is contemplated and a public meeting was recently held for the purpose of inaugurating a building fund. Bishop Royston, of Liverpool, and the Rev. W. Blomefield Sleight, of Northampton, spoke strongly in favor of the project.

The *British Deaf Monthly* recently promoted an Art Competition among its readers. Prizes were given for the best copies of Mr. Caton Woodville's spirited drawing of "A Gentleman in Kharki." The first prize was won by Charles Key, of Leyton, Essex, and the second by Harold Chard, of Bristol.

The Society for the Diffusion of the German System of Deaf Mute Education recently had a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, London, the Mayor of Londonderry presiding. An appeal for £20,000 for purposes of carrying on the pure oral propaganda was made, and Dr. Symes Thompson revealed once more to the profession what he does not know about the various methods of teaching the deaf. The *British Deaf Monthly* for April had a lengthy and critical reference to the subject from the pen of Mr. Macdonald Cuttell.

Mr. J. A. Tillinghast, editor of the *Messenger*, has a series of articles running in his paper, in which British and American Schools for the Deaf are compared, to the advantage of the latter. This is naturally due to the miserably inadequate government support received here, but on the other hand, in voluntary effort we are, I think, somewhat ahead of our American brethren.

In connection with the Queen's visit to Ireland,

her daughters, Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, paid a visit to the Roman Catholic Institution for the Deaf at Cabra, Dublin, on April 16th. They passed from class-room to class-room taking the deepest interest in everything they saw.

There are no important conferences here this year. I do not think that the number of British visitors to The Paris Congress of the Deaf will be very large. Most of them prefer going at a quieter season of the year. If the American visitors pass through London, it is probable that some sort of reception will be tendered them at St. Saviours or elsewhere.

FLIX ROHAN.

Pennsylvania.

IN a former letter to the WORKER, we made the prediction that the proposed Home for the aged, infirm and indigent deaf of Pennsylvania would have its realization within five years. In the present issue we have the great satisfaction of announcing that definite action has at last been taken in the matter by the Board of Trustees, Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Rev. J. M. Koehler, and Mr. S. G. Davidson.

A meeting of the Trustees was held on Friday, May 11th, the full Board being present, when it was unanimously resolved to establish the Home. It was furthermore decided to locate it at Williamsport, Pa., provided certain arrangements can be made.

So now we are assured that the long projected home will become a fact at as early a day as practicable. Details of the proposed action of the Trustees can not be given at this time, for upon their success or failure depends a great deal. The Secretary of the Trustees, Rev. J. M. Koehler, is expected to visit Williamsport as soon as possible to see what arrangements can be made in acquiring the necessary property. It will be remembered that Williamsport has so far offered the best inducements, which probably accounts for its selection more than anything else. Should later developments prove this to be a mistake, we have reason to believe that the next location will be between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Pending these arrangements, it would doubtless please the Trustees a great deal if the friends of the project would communicate with them in regard to donations which they may wish to make the Home. Several persons have already promised to furnish rooms and it is more than likely that many smaller donations are proposed. Information of this kind will assist the Trustees greatly, making their position as to expense clearer and they may find it unnecessary to draw upon the Home Fund for furnishings.

At present arrangements are being made for the coming meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., on August 29th, to 31, inclusive. Prof. A. U. Downing, a teacher in the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, has been selected the Orator and his subject will be "Watchman, What of the night?" In arranging for railroad transportation the Committee has been particularly fortunate, securing the low rate of one cent a mile distance travelled. That would make the round-trip from Philadelphia cost just \$7.06 while other places would pay proportionately less. Other details of the meeting are not announced yet, but we expect that there will be plenty of inducements for a visit to the Smoky City the coming summer.

A pretty and largely attended wedding occurred at All Souls' Church for the deaf, on Monday afternoon, April 30th, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Louisa Lentz and Mr. Robert Middleton Ziegler, both of Philadelphia. The groom is well-known in this country, where he takes part in both State and National affairs of the deaf, and the bride is one of the most estimable deaf ladies in her locality; consequently, the marriage created more than the usual stir on such occasions. The attendance at church, which numbered about three hundred, included many relatives and friends of the couple, a number from the Mt. Airy Institution and many deaf. The church was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and the decorations, though simple, added to the pleasing effect.

The ceremony took place at 3 P.M., and was performed by Rev. J. M. Koehler, Pastor of the Church, Dr. A. L. E. Crouter interpreting. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. Edward H. Crampton, of New York. Miss Helen Childs attended to the bride as maid of honor and Mr. J. Add. McIlvaine, as best man. The ushers were Messrs. William McKinney, Franklin C. Smielau, Harris Taylor and J. L. Johnson. The bride was attired in a charming drab travelling dress, while the groom wore the conventional frock. After the ceremony, the couple left on a short bridal trip. They have since taken possession of a cosily furnished house on West Mt. Pleasant Ave., Mt. Airy. The couple were made the happy recipients of many beautiful, and some costly presents.

Among the many who attended the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Crampton, and daughter, of New York; Mrs. R. J. Edgar, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mrs. Henry C. Freeland, (sister of the bride); Mrs. Theo. Benade; Supt. J. P. Walker and wife, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lentz, of Jonestown; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wall; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Booth; Mr. and Mrs. B. Sensenig; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster; Mrs. M. Heyman, and Mrs. T. F. Fox, of New York; Miss M. Eakins, of Reading, Pa.; Mr. J. D. Kirkhuff; Mr. S. G. Davidson and many others.

Other weddings in Philadelphia were that of Miss Lizzie A. Wagner to Mr. William F. Fries, on April 25th; Mrs. Margaret Cakes to Mr. Frank Jones, on April 18th; Miss Catharine H. Ambs to Mr. James P. Byron, on April, 16th. The latter couple now reside at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JAMES S. REIDER.

"ONCE A WEEK."

WE are very much interested in the attempt of our transatlantic friend, Mr. Charles Kerney, to start what he claims as "the only illustrated and absolutely independent newspaper for the deaf in the world." In making this claim he must have overlooked the existence of the *British Deaf Monthly*, which for nine years has been an "illustrated and absolutely independent newspaper for the deaf." This apart, we wish our new contemporary every success, but must doubt its ever reaching a circulation of half the 50,000 aimed at. The *British Deaf Monthly* holds the record for deaf newspapers with 15,000, and if *Once a Week* beats that it will do well. The following is the editorial staff of *Once a Week*, including some of the best and brightest minds and pens among the American deaf:—Editor-in-Chief: J. L. Smith, Minnesota; Industrial: Warren Robinson, Wisconsin; Exchanges: G. M. McClure Kentucky; Educational: T. F. Fox, New York; Deaf World: S. G. Davidson, Philadelphia; Foreign: G. M. Veditz, Colorado; Children's: Miss M. Martin, D. C.; Women's: Mrs. O. Hanson, Minnesota; Religious: Miss L. C. Sheridan, Indiana; Agricultural: C. P. Fosdick, Florida; Miscellaneous: Mr. Harris, Ireland; Deaf Outside of Schools: D. W. George. By the way, a member of the *British Deaf Monthly* staff is also a contributor. The first issue of *Once a Week* appeared on March 22nd, and we are eagerly awaiting our specimen copy.—*British Deaf Monthly*.

DEATH OF MR. Z. W. HAYNES.

We are grieved to chronicle the death of Mr. Z. W. Haynes, who died Thursday evening, at his home, near the school, of pneumonia, from which he had suffered for about a week.

For more than 30 years Mr. Haynes had been a most faithful and conscientious teacher of the deaf in our State Institutions. His friends, who are many and are deeply grieved at the great loss sustained by his death.

The remains were taken to Raleigh this morning for interment in Oakwood cemetery where his son, John, lies at rest. A full obituary and biographical sketch of his life will appear in a future issue. A memorial service, the date not yet determined, will be held in the Chapel. —*Kelly Messenger*.

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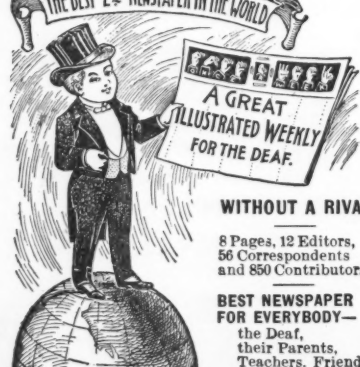
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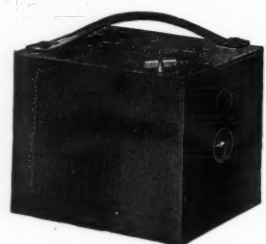
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J. M. GREEN.

I have used Ripans Tabules with so much
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them. Have been troubled for about three years
with what I called bilious attacks coming on
regularly once a week. Was told by different
physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of
which I had several. I had the teeth extracted,
but the attacks continued. I had seen advertise-
ments of Ripans Tabules in all the papers but
had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a
friend induced me to try them. Have taken but
two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tabules and
have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have
never given a testimonial for anything before,
but the great amount of good which I believe has
been done me by Ripans Tabules induces me to
add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless
have in your possession now. A. T. DEWITT.

I want to inform you,
in words of highest
praise, of the benefit I
have derived from Ri-
pans Tabules. I am a
professional nurse and
in this profession a
clear head is always
needed. Ripans Tabu-
les does it. After one
of my cases I found
myself completely run
down. Acting on the
advice of Mr. Geo. Bow-
er, Ph. G., 588 Newark
Ave., Jersey City, I took
Ripans Tabules with
grand result.
MISS BESSIE WIEDMAN.

Mother was troubled
with heartburn and
sleeplessness, caused
by indigestion, for a
good many years. One
day she saw a testi-
monial in the paper
indorsing Ripans
Tabules. She deter-
mined to give them a
trial, was greatly
relieved by their use
and now takes the
Tabules regularly. She keeps a few cartons
Ripans Tabules in the house and says she will
not be without them. The heartburn and sleep-
lessness have disappeared with the indigestion
which was formerly so great a burden for her.
Our whole family take the Tabules regularly,
especially after a hearty meal. My mother is
fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of
health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an im-
possibility before she took Ripans Tabules.
ANTON H. BLAUKEN.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation
for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief.
My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I
could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose
dress. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in our
daily paper, bought some and took them as
directed. Have taken them about three weeks
and there is such a change! I am not constipated
any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tabules.
I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation,
only my household duties and nursing my sick
husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying
Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better
but it will take some time, he has been sick so
long. You may use my letter and name as you
like.
MRS. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

I have been suffering from headaches ever
since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a
car or go into a crowd-
ed place without get-
ting a headache and
sick at my stomach. I
heard about Ripans
Tabules from an aunt
of mine who was tak-
ing them for catarrh of
the stomach. She had
found such relief from
their use she advised
me to take them too,
and I have been doing
so since last October,
and will say they have
completely cured my
headache. I am twen-
ty-nine years old. You
are welcome to use this
testimonial.
MRS. J. BROOKMYRE.

My seven-year-old
boy suffered with
pains in his head, con-
stipation and com-
plained of his stomach.
He could not eat like
children of his age and
what he did eat
did not agree with
him. He was thin and
of a sallow color.

Reading some of the testimonials in favor of
Ripans Tabules, I tried them. Ripans Tabules
not only relieved but actually cured my young-
ster, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are
in good condition and he never complains of his
stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy.
This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans
Tabules. I am satisfied that they will benefit
any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken
according to directions.
E. W. PRICE

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now
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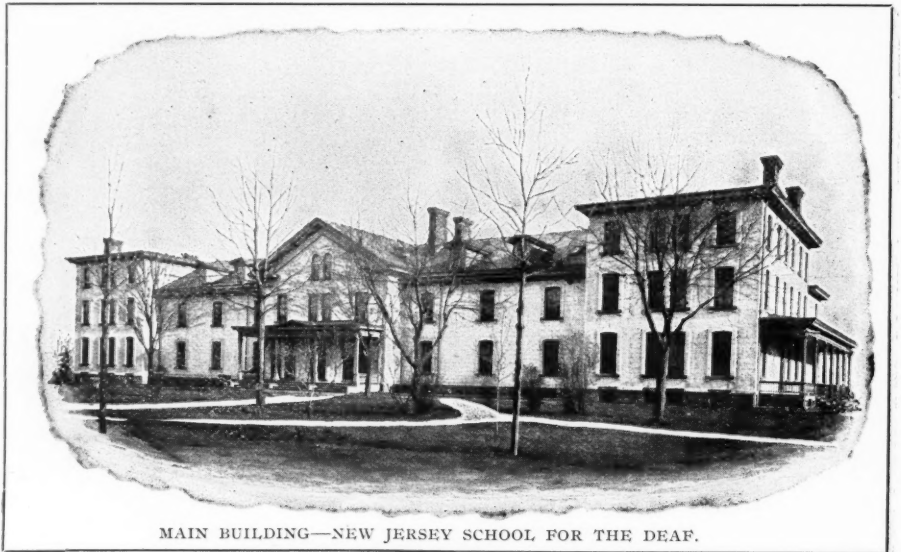
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